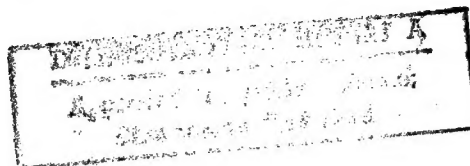


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20 March 1984



East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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20 March 1984

EAST EUROPE REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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EEC-CEMA COOPERATION VIEWED DESIRABLE; CAUTION ADVOCATED

Prague NOVA MYSL in Slovak No 1, 6 Dec 83 pp 60-72

[Article by Milan Sikula, candidate of sciences, deputy director of the Economics Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava: "Contradictions in Bourgeois Concepts of Economic Relations with CEMA Countries"]

[Text] Over the past decade the development of economic and R&D cooperation between the capitalist states and the CEMA countries¹ has become a topic of increased interest to politicians as well as to representatives of various trends in bourgeois economic theory and economic practice. Problems of cooperation have become an important part of the competition between bourgeois political parties and of the competitive struggle among the three imperialist centers. A vast area of bourgeois economic literature scrutinizes the theory for points of departure for economic policies of individual advanced capitalist states and their coordination in the sphere of economic relations with socialist states. The views and attitudes of the spokesmen of entrepreneur circles developing various forms of economic cooperation between East and West are represented here to a considerable extent. At the same time a broad palette of views, approaches, positions in argumentation and specific arguments exists in all three groups (politicians, economic theoreticians and entrepreneurs). One extreme of this colorful spectrum consists of far-right, reactionary concepts, another is represented by attitudes based on actual conditions in the contemporary world and the position of the socialist community in it, and they are striving to promote the interests of contemporary capitalism.

Since thus far we lack sufficiently thorough and comprehensive analysis and evaluation of this significant area of bourgeois economic thought, it is important to become thoroughly acquainted with the "arsenal for argumentation" of our ideological opponents, specifically with conditional determinants of their behavior in the political and economic sphere of East-West relations, and on that basis to elaborate in detail warranted solutions for the strategy aimed at a coordinated economic policy of the states belonging to the socialist community.

*

Bourgeois politicians and economists, who reject on principle any economic cooperation with socialist states, represent the right-wing reactionary concepts in two fundamental groups of bourgeois views. Their argumentation is based on the premise that it is dangerous to cooperate with a political system regarded as hostile because that reinforces the economic and military power of socialism. In their opinion, trade and particularly transfer of technology offer unilaterally greater advantages to planned economies because this allegedly either directly helps consolidate the military potential or resolve problems which are said to stem from the inefficiency of the centrally managed economies that is caused by their systems. They are willing to accept restrictions of commercial and credit transactions at most as a "counterweight" to fundamental internal political and foreign political concessions of the USSR and other states in the socialist community. Some of them openly demand that "embargology" be developed as a holistic applied political-economic discipline. This and other such "scientific disciplines" provide at present points of departure for the elaboration of various scenarios for "economic warfare" against the socialist states. Above all, the Reagan administration has shown extraordinary initiative in this direction. The key role in all scenarios for an "economic war" is to be played by "strangulation" of exports of sophisticated scientific products and R&D, by extremely exacerbated conditions for grants of credits in order to force the socialist states to trade "for cash," and a system of regulations rendering exports from the socialist countries to the West difficult or impossible.

Another basic group of views and concepts is represented by a disproportionately larger group of representatives of policies and economic theory, and various groups of pragmatic entrepreneurs who promote cooperation of advanced capitalist states with socialist countries. It is true that this is a very heterogeneous group in terms of its objectives, specific interests and motivation, preferred forms of cooperation, etc.

One part of this group regards the expansion of mutual economic relations as a means to reduce the danger of military confrontations between the East and West in terms of detente in the sphere of international relations, while it operates with the vestiges of cold war (embargo, discrimination), which should be gradually reduced. Another part puts the main emphasis on an expansion and intensification of economic cooperation which must go hand in hand with an escalation of the so-called processes of liberalization in the sociopolitical life of the socialist states pursuant to Western patterns.

As concerns some of the most relevant specific viewpoints postulated by the bourgeois economic theory, economic policies and the entrepreneur sphere for the area of East-West cooperation, one of them is a complex of problems of interdependence, i.e., mutual dependence. It is considered according to the sphere of dependence (symmetrical and asymmetrical interdependence), according to the sensitivity of the dependence (whether the dependence

develops in the sphere of available resources or is determined by the level of development, international interrelations or by considerations of diversification of foreign trade), according to the types of economic relations (imports, exports, financial dependence) and according to chronological dimensions of dependence (long-term and short-term dependence).

Particular attention is focused on the specification of systemic dependence which is defined as weakening, up to total elimination, of the ability of the socialist states and their community to enforce their specific policies and criteria efficiently. Consequently, their ability to preserve their identity, i.e., their specific values, structures and control mechanisms, will allegedly vanish, their resistance to economic sanctions will decline, and their capacity to maintain by their own means their living standard and striking power will decrease.

The purpose of such concepts is operationalization and normative decisions for the economic and political praxis of the West. However, it is crucial that the reaction of individual socialist states and of the entire socialist community stem increasingly from a goal-oriented and coordinated process based on thorough knowledge of these antisocialist objectives as well as of the current development of the world economy.

*

The assessment of actual or presumed advantages and risks inherent in East-West cooperation represents another crucial aspect contained in all bourgeois conceptions. In different concepts the assessment of specific individual correlations and determinants created by mutual cooperation is often so contradictory that the same fact appears in them once as an argument in support of the advantages and then as an argument stressing the intolerable risks.

The proponents of extreme right-wing concepts are trying to "prove" unilateral advantages favoring more socialist and, conversely, less auspicious outlooks for the capitalist states, accompanied allegedly by insufferable strategic risks. Their argumentation is focused mainly on the transfer of technological innovations, which is described as "developmental assistance" helping strengthen the military potential of socialist states and leading to structural changes in their economies and thus also to the technological initiative of the socialist states on a world scale. Transfer of technology allegedly also weakens the pressure for economic reform and political relaxation of tensions in socialist countries. In general it is said to support the "industrial-military bureaucratic CEMA complex," and therefore they demand that transfer of technology be halted or unambiguously defined in political terms according to their concepts. By the same token, they are complaining about the "great risk" stemming from the fact that the economic resistance of the socialist states does not permit them to reach their desired objectives by political restrictions or determination, for example, of credits. Quite ridiculous is the argument that by entering

trade relations only with large companies the socialist states abet concentration and monopolization which generates unwholesome sovereignty of producers and jeopardizes democracy in capitalist states.

The proponents of East-West cooperation proceed from more realistic positions because, as a rule, the mutually advantageous, symmetrical development of economic relations and R&D between both systems appears there as a factor raising the threshold beyond which it might be expedient to use arms.

Some of them openly criticize the anti-peace character of the "economic war scenarios." For example, the prominent U.S. historian and diplomat G. Kennan has written: "In a time of peace it is impermissible for the policies of a democratic state to try to subvert or slow down the development of another nation. That is a means for preparation for a new war and not for prevention of war." The representatives of the liberal-reformist trend stress that the potential of socialism must be soberly assessed also in the interest of capitalism itself. "The tendency to denigrate Soviet success in the economic area, which is dictated mainly by ideological motives..., does disservice to profound analyses of USSR-U.S. relations..."

At the same time they openly emphasize that their support of the strategy for unlimited trade with socialist states "is far from politically naive." It takes into consideration that trade has political consequences, but it views them for an extended perspective in terms of the "Trojan horse strategy." Their call for sobriety and realism in assessments of East-West relations therefore does not mean that they are concerned about the economic development of socialism, only that they are trying to achieve the aims and interests of capitalism by more sophisticated methods. The most important thing here is to distinguish between the "realism" of economic policies pursued by the capitalist states and the "realism" of the entrepreneur circles directly involved in East-West cooperation. The realistically thinking bourgeois politicians and economists recognize that cooperation with the East positively affects capitalist economy, particularly by lowering the rate of unemployment and by making it possible to obtain energy and raw materials for their processing industries, and many also accept transfer of technology from the East, especially from the USSR, to the West.²

They underscore that in the history of socialism embargo thus far has never endangered the ability of socialism to maintain its military potential on an appropriate level, and if it did generate certain shifts in priorities of the economic development, it failed to affect fundamentally its basic orientation or the rate of its progress. They are even quoting facts from which it follows that "economic warfare" inflicts considerably greater losses on the West than on the socialist states. According to calculations made by the Bureau for Research and Analysis at the U.S. Department of State, if the advanced capitalist states had cut their exports to the USSR by 50 percent in 1982-1983, the rate for growth of the gross national product (GNP) of the USSR would have dropped by 0.2 percent, or \$4.5 billion, while the GNP growth in the capitalist states would have declined by \$30 billion.

In the conceptions of the strategic impact of the West on the socialist states by means of cooperation we see a broad scale of arguments which not only disprove the shortsightedness and inefficiency of the approaches adopted by the opponents of this cooperation, but also reveal how the strategic interests of capitalism ought to be enforced by other methods. In this sense, for example, one of the main lines of argumentation may be characterized as follows: the fundamental purpose of the transfer of technology is based on a series of steps from linking the production of the socialist states to the world market and its standard, through the effect on the determinant space and stimuli of the enterprises and individuals in the direction of pro-capitalist economic reform, up to the "goal-oriented improvement" of consumption in the socialist states, which speculates that once acquired, consumption demands of the population cannot be ignored arbitrarily and without effect on political stability.

Some conceptions stress that transfer of technology from the West numbs the efforts of socialist states to seek alternative types of technology and that, with the transfer of technology, capitalist factors of control and management may also be transferred and in specific instances they may affect the decisionmaking process within enterprises, the so-called penetration effect. Other theories, such as the "theory of commutation," aim at developing cooperation in production between the capitalist and socialist enterprises so as to achieve "coalescence" and "intertwining." Special emphasis is on the goal that "coalescence and intertwining" display a "spontaneous character" and that it not be "deformed" and "restricted" by the monopoly of the socialist state in foreign economic relations. Cooperation in production should thus serve capitalist elements as a tool or infiltration for the purpose of breaking down socialism. Instructions for this "coalescence" have been stipulated in other theories, one of them, the "theory of Gulliverization," is based on the story of Lilliputians who bound Gulliver with a web of thread, and so the advanced capitalist states are supposed to tie up the socialist states economically by means of economic contacts and gradually pull them into the net of dependence. Another modification is expressed by the "theory of perforation," which proposes that the same ends be achieved by gradually punching holes in the economic, R&D and technological unity of individual socialist states as well as of the socialist community. In particular, it stresses that the greatest possible amount of such "holes" must be punched in the most sensitive places.

Large international and supranational monopolistic complexes are supposed to play a crucial role in the "strategy of attachment." In the framework of the objective progressive tendency of the transition from traditional foreign trade to higher forms of cooperation, for example, in various types of cooperation, the monopoly of foreign trade is to be sidestepped by efficiently selected and implemented direct forms of cooperation between major monopolistic complexes and individual enterprises in socialist states. The supremacy of the monopolies in the areas of technology, control and availability of funds over individual socialist enterprises is to be further enhanced by direct investments offering private ownership a chance to get firmly rooted.

One of the areas to which bourgeois ideologues ascribe great importance involves the structural transformation and processes of innovation in the economies of the socialist countries. They intend to enforce forms of cooperation in R&D, sale of licenses and trade with machinery and equipment which on the one hand lead to increasing R&D and production-technological dependence of the socialist states and, on the other, to impairment and gradual breakdown of the R&D and production-technological integrity of the CEMA complex.

In estimates of the effect of East-West cooperation on development within the socialist states an important role is played by the so-called demonstration effect, whose substance is in the effort to use the transfer of the factors of Western styles of consumption and its orientation for spreading doubts among the population about the capacities and potential of socialism.

These and other such intentions must be neither underestimated nor overestimated. It is important to recognize them and to realize that socialism has at its disposal effective means which guarantee not only protection and control but also efficiency and effectiveness of cooperation with the West. This has been indirectly confirmed even by certain bourgeois politicians and theoreticians who called attention to the fact that the effort of the West to use cooperation to develop asymmetrical, unilaterally greater and more effective dependence of socialist states is one thing and the ability of the socialist states to use technology transfer, cooperation with the West, etc., to accelerate the processes of intensification and socialist economic integration is something else.

The proponents of the East-West cooperation pay special attention to the attitudes and views of interested entrepreneur circles. Their arguments often objectively and soberly point out the nonsense on the part of the opponents of East-West cooperation. A graphic example is, for instance, the criticism of the policy of "reward and punishment" employed by the USA in trade relations with the socialist states, by which they demonstrated that this policy had never succeeded. By the same token, they disclose not only the numerous faults in it but also the fact that this policy inflicts less harm on the USA than on other capitalist states whose economic development is many times more dependent (for example, that of the FRG about three times more dependent) on expanding their participation in international trade and for whom precisely cooperation with the socialist states is one of the mechanisms enabling them to consolidate their status vis-a-vis the USA. They also highly respect, for instance, the USSR as a reliable trading partner; they ask the opponents of cooperation whether trade with the USSR poses greater risks than, for example, trade with Iran and Iraq, whose conflict has disqualified them as prominent exporters of oil.

These and other arguments, of course, cannot be regarded as proof of sympathies with socialism and its support. They express objective conditions because the crisis phenomena in capitalism, along with increasing marketing problems, unemployment, etc., sharply contrast with the long-term character, stability and volume of commercial transactions with socialist states. Visions of advantageous economic contacts are such a powerful motivating

factor for the interested sector of the entrepreneur circles that in some instances it can thwart even extremely forceful attempts at imposing the embargo, as in the recent case of pressures exerted by the USA on its West European allies, demanding them to revoke the deliveries for the construction of the gas pipeline from the USSR to West Europe. In such cases the entrepreneurs follow the rule that "when it means business and money, there is no need to submit to any control by state and suprastate agencies." V.I. Lenin underscored the great significance of the powerful economic interests of the entrepreneur sphere: "There is a greater force than the desire... on the part of any of the hostile governments or classes, and that force concerns general economic relations in the world which force them to accept this form of economic contacts with us." Under its pressure the economic blockade of the first socialist state was crushed and today, when the internationalization of economic life has reached unprecedented dimensions and a new quality, the socialist states must not only realistically consider this force, but on the basis of a coordinated program exploit it efficiently in the interest of socialism.

In their studies of problems stemming from the economic mechanism of individual CEMA countries and from the mechanism of socialist economic integration, the bourgeois economists exaggerate our problems and shortcomings, interpret them with prejudice, and generalize them by presenting them as permanent, inherent in socialism and irremovable. Their extensive, systematically undertaken comparative analyses (along with attempts at prognoses) of the economic development in individual socialist states and in the entire socialist community cannot be underestimated. The fact is that the results of these analyses are applied in the stepped-up ideological struggle and in economic-political practice as conceptual and frequently also specific objective instructions for the capitalist states and their various agencies on affecting the economy of individual CEMA states and their mutual economic relations.

Marxist economic theory must pay far more attention to disclosure of those objectives and, in collaboration with economic-political practice coordinated throughout the socialist community, it must be efficient, mainly by consistent, economically rational promotion of socialist economic integration, in rejecting any attempt to implement them. The demand that the aggressive, goal-oriented program of Marxist economic theory in disclosing the anticommunism of the bourgeois economists vis-a-vis countries in the CEMA community be intensified stems also from the objective concerning "contacts of the CEMA countries with the West, which in the future will become the more attractive the less they succeed, by updating the ongoing process of economic reforms, in aiding genuine socialist integration," from which it is deduced that individual CEMA countries might be "economically integrated outside the bloc" in terms of their foreign trade, credit, etc., bonding with the EEC. Other concepts consider the potential establishment of a free trade zone between advanced capitalist states and socialist states. This kind of integration outside the bloc would allegedly progress in such a way that the capitalist states would "unilaterally" admit the socialist states to their markets and, in their turn, the socialist states

would conduct their imports to pertinent capitalist states by goal-oriented mechanisms, for example, by direct decisions of the center, graduated customs systems, focused and conditional allocation of foreign exchange, etc.

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Bourgeois economic theories and political economic concepts also devote particular and comprehensive attention to industrial cooperation with the CEMA countries, because this higher form of cooperation is characterized by the partners' mutual dependence, by which they seek to achieve asymmetrical advantages for capitalist economic subjects. For that purpose they are studying the causes and forms of international cooperation between both world systems, among which are mixed joint enterprise and, in addition, motivation for cooperation, particularly political; they are trying to find "special stimuli for cooperation" which would force the socialist states to support exports from East to West in every possible way and which would facilitate technology transfer and improve the economic efficiency of the CEMA countries.

For those reasons they are studying problems of East-West industrial cooperation from the viewpoint of legal and institutional projections which are relevant for the development of cooperation of capitalist companies with the production and foreign trade enterprises of socialist states. These problems involve primarily the monopoly of foreign trade, the planning of foreign trade, authorization for enterprises to engage in foreign trade, internal coefficients for conversion of currency, and other general arrangements. In addition, concrete special legal regulations for industrial cooperation with the West in individual socialist states are being studied.

Particular attention is focused on specifications of opportunities and limitations related to various forms of mixed joint enterprises. At the same time the motivations and interests stimulating participating companies and states to establish joint mixed enterprises are under scrutiny. Legal regulations of socialist states, stipulating the conditions for the development of such enterprises, are individually studied and compared.

Furthermore, problems of economic policies of the socialist and capitalist states, immediately connected with the development of individual cooperation among them, are not ignored.

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Increasing attention of bourgeois economic theory and political-economic practice, which is more and more focused on justification and enforcement of a joint coordinated program by the advanced capitalist states vis-a-vis the CEMA countries, also calls for an aggressive approach by Marxist economic theory. The coordinated joint program will focus primarily on the following aspects:

- 1) enforcement of advantages and strategic interests of the advanced capitalist states as a whole;
- 2) introduction of the principle of a multilateral program by the West, restriction of bilateral relations with socialist states; at the same time, a proposal recommends even, for example, a system of distribution of USSR exports of raw materials, quantitative quotas for total USSR imports, cooperation agreements between the capitalist states and the USSR, etc.;
- 3) stipulation of joint directives for countries with a market economy concerning different technical aspects of trade with socialist states, especially with the USSR;
- 4) specification of joint economic demands by the capitalist states, which are not included in trade agreements but which the West should consistently demand in unison, for example, admission to manufacturing enterprises.

Increasingly great attention is paid to problems of a coordinated agenda for regular consultations of the representatives of the seven most developed capitalist states. Particularly the USA has increased pressure in order to subordinate economic cooperation with the East to its program of "accord with political and security interests." The session of the "Seven" in Paris in 1982 summed up this program in three points:

- 1) "improvement of the international system to control exports of strategic goods" and "enforcement of security control" in individual countries of the "Seven";
- 2) expansion of the theater of operation of the "Seven" by means of the OECD so as to create a system of "exchange of information about all (!) aspects of economic, commercial and financial contacts with the USSR and East Europe";
- 3) stress on general "caution" in financial contacts, their "wholesome economic basis" and restriction of export credits, allegedly for "reasons of commercial prudence."

The so-called coordinating--but in reality discriminating--CoCOM council plays an important role in implementing those objectives.

The 1983 session of the "Seven" in Williamsburg was again carried by the spirit of complete or selective discontinuation of economic cooperation with the CEMA states. A marked shift to the right in the policy of advanced capitalist states, initiated by the most reactionary U.S. imperialist cliques, activated the part of the bourgeois economic theory that rejects mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of equality between states with different social systems.

In this line the linkage of such bourgeois theories with political economic practice is expanded, on the one hand, by application of theories created previously as one of the "scientific foundations" of the global anticommunist strategy of imperialism, and, on the other hand, by providing a new "scientific foundation" for individual factors of that strategy. Reactionary unification of theory and practice is expressed specifically by preparation of various scenarios for an "economic war." In spite of the great variety of "arguments," three points of gravity may be detected in them. One is based on the demand to "strangle" radically exports of products based on advanced R&D to the CEMA states. The allegation of the second point is aimed at extreme restrictions of conditions for grants of credits, in order to force socialist states to trade for "cash." The third point of gravity represents a complex of systematic and purposeful measures to render exports from CEMA to the West difficult or impossible.

Marxist analysis of the conditions and factors for the development of economic cooperation between states with different social systems helps disclose specific historical assertions of two contradictory tendencies--the tendency to expand and the tendency to restrict cooperation, and a contradictory constellation of forces implementing those tendencies whose material basis is the contradiction in the objective laws of capitalist production and accumulation, enforcing increasingly distinctive and penetrating internationalization of economic life and relative independence of the bourgeois state. On the one hand, the growing economic power of the capitalist state substantially enhances the effect of protectionist regulations and, in that framework, also the opportunity to apply its extreme forms as "economic war," of course, not only against socialist states but also mutually among the imperialist states; on the other hand, precisely because the direct effect of protectionist regulations on world trade makes itself evident with extraordinary destructiveness, and its feedback affects also the economy of the imperialist states.

Every specific measure in the "economic war" against socialism necessarily meets the razor's edge of objective economic needs of the capitalist states and thus emphasizes interimperialist contradictions and strains their domestic economic and political situation. In those correlations, there is a conflict between the tendency to expand and the tendency to restrict cooperation of the capitalist states with the states of the socialist community; naturally, these correlations are not static--the specific constellation of the forces and factors acting on the predominant effect of the one or the other tendency is variable. The experience of the 1970's and early 1980's, the analysis and generalization of which lead to serious conclusions for the development of coordinated economic strategy of the states in the socialist community, has fully confirmed this fact.

It appears that one of the important points of departure for this strategy must be the Marxist analysis of bourgeois theories and of practical political economic conceptions of East-West economic cooperation.

Special attention must be focused on the systematic analysis, and as far as possible, also on the prognosis for the development of the complex of political and economic conditions and factors determining in particular the changes in the predominance of one of the two contradictory tendencies and the specific character of its expressions. On this basis it is possible not only to identify specific forces, the political-economic and entrepreneur groups interested in constructive cooperation, but by the same token also to create conditions where our reaction to various discriminatory attempts and "economic war" would not be a result of individual interaction with such protectionists policies but would be based on a goal-oriented, internationally coordinated program.

The CEMA states are approaching the development of economic cooperation with developed capitalist states on the basis of systematically enforced principles of equality and mutual advantages, which are consistently emphasized on the highest national and international platforms; this approach proved fully successful also as a factor of detente and peaceful coexistence as the only alternative for mankind's survival.

In view of the hegemonist and aggressive goals germane to imperialism, it is imperative to develop economic cooperation between East and West in forms and within limits that offer realistic guarantees for independent R&D, technology and economy and for the invulnerability of the socialist community.

Despite the serious influence of East-West economic cooperation on the formation of a coordinated economic strategy of the CEMA states, it must be emphasized that the primary and decisive determinants of this strategy have their origin in internally immanent possibilities and needs of the economic development of the socialist community.

FOOTNOTES

1. Marked expansion of economic contacts characterizes the turn in foreign trade of the advanced capitalist states (OECD) with the CEMA states, which increased approximately sevenfold in the 1970's. The number of agreements on cooperation was up from 600 in 1973 to 1,500 in 1980. According to other sources, enterprises of the CEMA member states cooperated in industrial production with capitalist companies pursuant to 2,500 agreements (M. Jirges and E. Diakin: "Realistic Opportunities for Economic Cooperation Between CEMA and EEC," EKONOMICKY CASOPIS No 8, 1982 p 672).

2. Deliveries to socialist countries provides 2.5 million job opportunities in the OECD countries, which had more than 30 million unemployed in the early 1980's. An important factor is the appeal and stability of the CEMA market, where the FRG, France, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden have found markets for 9-12 percent of their machine engineering production. In the case of Austria, that share is up to 25 percent, and that of Finland

as much as 33 percent. The EEC countries receive up to 40 percent of their gas imports from the USSR. The CEMA countries, primarily the USSR, share considerably in total imports of raw materials into the FRG, which amount, for example, to 36 percent of coal, 13 percent of copper, 14.3 percent of cotton, 38 percent of enriched uranium, 43 percent of palladium, 27 percent of molybdenum, and 23 percent of ferrochromium. Analogical shares of the USSR in Japan's total imports are: 19 percent of timber, 16 percent of potash salt, 15 percent of aluminum, 22 percent of nickel, and 14 percent of cotton.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZECH UNESCO REPRESENTATIVE CRITICIZES U.S. WITHDRAWAL

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jan 84 p 5

[Interview with Ladislav Smid, leading secretary of the CSSR Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, by Frantisek Cinger: "Extortion Campaign Continues"]

[Text] Late last year, the world public was shocked by President Reagan's statement and subsequent official announcement that the U.S. was withdrawing from UNESCO. In connection with this event, we asked Ladislav Smid, leading secretary of the CSSR Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO and vice chairman of its Executive Council, for an interview.

[Question] What motivated the U.S. position?

[Answer] The Washington announcement about withdrawing from UNESCO is a continuation of a policy of pressure which has been in effect for many years. It is part of a campaign against the whole United Nations system and falls into the framework of Reagan's aggressive policy. The U.S. attacks the UN and its specialized agencies because the American delegations in them are finding themselves in increasing isolation in debates on key international issues.

[Question] Why did the U.S. focus on UNESCO in particular?

[Answer] The reason is the clearly progressive character of the work of this world organization. From its inception in 1946, UNESCO has had enormous achievements, in the dissemination of scientific data (UNESCO is the only intergovernmental organization in the sphere of the natural and social sciences), in the fact that without the UNESCO programs millions of people in the developing world would still be illiterate. In many respects, this organization has pioneered a progressive approach to the problems facing humanity and methods of their resolution. It is for this reason that UNESCO has often been referred to as the laboratory of ideas within the UN system. Washington does not like the UNESCO effort in the resolution of urgent international political issues, in the struggle against apartheid and racism, in the criticism of aggressive Israeli policy, nor its progressive interpretation of human rights as related to the rights of nations, its participation in the call for a just world economic order, its activist role in issues related

to mass communications media, etc. Washington naturally resents the fact that UNESCO, notably in recent years, has often become the forum for criticism of the aggressive policy of the American ruling circles. In this respect, UNESCO is no exception. Such criticism is voiced in other international organizations as well.

Question How would you respond to the claim that UNESCO has become overly politicized?

Answer The United States and some of the other Western countries accuse UNESCO of "too much politics," in their view it should "depoliticize" itself and deal exclusively with specialized matters in its operations. What they brand politization, however, is in reality well within UNESCO's mission under its charter, namely to contribute to peace by encouraging international cooperation in education, science and culture. Thus, instead of some sort of self-serving artificial specialization, all UNESCO programs are to pursue the primary goal for which this organization was established, i.e., to strengthen peace and international security.

It is a fact that UNESCO's activism in the handling of urgent international problems has in recent years gained in strength. An expression of this is also the so-called medium-range UNESCO plan for 1984-89, adopted at the 22nd session of the General Conference. This involves a natural process in UNESCO, as well as in the UN as a whole, for UNESCO is indeed not some sort of artificial organism divorced from reality. It is composed of member states (already 161 today), it reflects their policies and, therefore, also the concern of the majority of them over the developments in the present international situation. It is for this reason that at the General Conference addresses and discussions by delegates resounded in calls for peace more strongly than ever before. In that sense, one could consider their positions as more political. This is, of course, not the result of what Washington would like to interpret as some sort of UNESCO deformation, but rather it is a natural reaction of the overwhelming majority of member states to the growing threat of armed conflict caused precisely by the current policy of Washington. Let us only add that in the accusations of "politization" there is a good deal of hypocrisy, since Washington has never hesitated to introduce clearly political issues into UNESCO deliberations whenever it believed that this would be to its benefit in its crusade against communism.

Question Can you characterize the reaction to the U.S. announcement of its withdrawal from UNESCO?

Answer First, it should be said that UNESCO has had ample prior experience with U.S. pressures. Threats of "sanctions" have been in existence for many years. In the mid-1970's, the United States suspended payments of its membership contributions for almost 2 years, and American information media unleashed a campaign against UNESCO to discredit it and to force it to revise its progressive programs. The specific subject of these attacks was the decision by the General Conference to denounce the discriminatory policy of Israel in occupied Arab territories. Later, the American communications media attacked UNESCO with unprecedented breadth and intensity for its

program in the sphere of information, accusing the organization of allegedly attempting to introduce press censorship and undermine freedom of expression.

The present move by the United States does not come as any surprise, rather it confirms the fact that the extortionist campaign against UNESCO continues, along with pressures aimed at the whole UN system. Many member states, however, were indeed surprised that this happened just after the 22nd session of the General Conference in October and November 1983, whose outcome was assessed as very successful by all delegations, including the U.S. In its rather surprising closing statement, the U.S. delegation praised the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding prevalent at the meeting which, in its own words, laid the foundation for higher effectiveness of UNESCO programs.

Consequently, the announcement of U.S. withdrawal shortly thereafter met with a negative reaction by UNESCO member states and the leadership of its secretariat. There is especially high indignation among the developing countries, as demonstrated by a proclamation of a group of African and Arab member states, published a few days ago. Moreover, not a single member state agrees with the U.S. action, not even its closest allies who on other matters had in varying degrees previously joined in the criticism of UNESCO. Disagreement has even been voiced by many scientific and cultural personalities in the United States. The U.S. UNESCO Commission, at its annual meeting on 18 December 1983, overwhelmingly (by a vote of 41 to 8) adopted an appeal to the U.S. Government to reverse its decision. The withdrawal announcement only deepened the growing isolation in which the Reagan administration finds itself as a result of its approach to world affairs.

Question What impact can the announced U.S. withdrawal have on UNESCO operations?

Answer UNESCO will continue its work and the attempt by Washington to break up the organization or to mold it in its own image is doomed to failure. As stated by the organization's general director, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, all necessary steps will be taken to ensure the continuation of UNESCO's work, in harmony with its charter and the decisions of its General Conference. Under the charter, a member state's withdrawal becomes effective on 31 December of the year which follows the official announcement. In this case this means 31 December 1984. Washington will doubtless use the withdrawal term of 1 year to intensify its pressures and extortion attempts. It will, however, remain isolated and itself exposed to pressure by all member states, including its allies, to revise its decision. This will depend solely on whether or not the United States recognizes the untenability of its posturing as self-appointed arbiter of world affairs, which it tries to apply to UNESCO and the UN system as well.

Interviewer We thank you for the conversation.

9496
CSO: 2400/212

EDUCATION OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON LONGER SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Feb 84 p 5

[Interview with Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska by Bohumir Charbulak: "Ten-Year Compulsory School Attendance"]

[Text] The creation of conditions for the gradual introduction of complete secondary school education for the young was first dealt with in a CPCZ Presidium resolution of 1976, in a document on the further development in our educational system. Boys and girls in this year's eighth grade will already continue their studies for an additional 2 years. We asked CSR Minister of Education Milan Vondruska for information on the problems of the introduction of 10-year school attendance.

[Question] How will this new system be implemented?

[Answer] Ten-year compulsory school attendance which will be introduced beginning with the next school year applies to all students who entered the newly-conceived elementary schools on 1 September 1976 and in following years. Students of this year's eighth grade, provided they have qualified, will therefore continue their education without interruption for at least 2 more years in one of the three systems of secondary schools, i.e., specialized schools, academies and gymnasias. Thus we have 8 years of elementary schooling, plus the 9th and 10th years in secondary schools. Through this 10-year period, all our young people will have had some secondary education, which is a significant step in the further democratization of our socialist educational system, as well as in the modernization of the pedagogical process. This new arrangement of school attendance which we are initiating in line with the document "Further Development of the Czechoslovak Educational System" (the so-called "Project") deals not only with extending attendance but simultaneously with more intensive educational methods. As was clearly emphasized at the Eighth Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee, we are aware that the full application of science and technology, as well as the elevation of the socialist way of life to new levels, depends directly on constant overall progress in education, which a developed socialist society makes possible.

[Question] What if certain students are not up to the pace of this process?

[Answer] Even the best adjustments in the content and length of the educational process and adopted measures on the democratization of our schools understandably cannot on their own be sufficient. It is the teacher who brings them to life in his or her sensitive everyday work with the students. The teacher does this through an individualized approach and by applying new methods and forms, special extra care when needed, establishment of appropriate "patronage" of excellent students over the weak, close contact with parents, utilization of pioneer organizations, etc. The newly-conceived content of the curriculum is constantly being screened, assessed in analytical and critical terms and, based on results, necessary reduction in the scope of some subjects is undertaken. In the preparation of teachers and in their higher education, we emphasize coverage of assigned subject matter directly in class, and making sure that the students understand it and will be able to master it. The new concepts of educational work--even given higher requirements--consistently observe the principles of moderation so that, with reasonable diligence and dedication, all students will be able to complete the 10-year compulsory educational period successfully.

[Question] In April there will be entrance examinations for the secondary schools. How does this affect students who have chosen blue-collar professions?

[Answer] First, we must bear in mind that the young who have chosen such professions will receive preparation for them in secondary schools. What is decisive in that respect is whether they have applied for the academic or trade categories. The study disciplines, or the academic period, are of 4-year duration, offer complete secondary education climaxed with the matriculation examination. These are taught in all three types of schools, i.e., in the specialized schools also. The trade disciplines have courses of 28 or 40 months; we refer to them as 2- or 3-year schooling which, in addition to a secondary academic curriculum, offer specific professional courses. The entrance examinations for the academic disciplines in all types of schools will be held on 3 and 4 April. There are no entrance examinations for the trades and professions courses offered at the specialized schools only. Here applicants are admitted in numbers set by the plan, depending on how well they have completed the eighth grade (this year there is still a small portion of the ninth graders of the 10-year basic system), how physically fit they are for their chosen profession, plus other personal aptitudes and traits necessary for mastering their elected field. The entrance process in both academic and trade disciplines, including appeals, must be completed by 30 May of this year, by which time the great majority of the 14-year-olds will have been placed.

[Question] There will surely be cases where a student, even following appeal, will not be admitted to a secondary school. What other opportunities are available for such young people?

[Answer] Students who are not placed by 30 May 1984 will undergo admission procedures with principals of designated schools, in cooperation with the

educational departments of the regional national committees. They will be offered additional opportunities mostly in the trade disciplines but also in the academic sector, taking into consideration their abilities and suitability, as well as the proximity of a given school to their homes. In addition, the "Project" for further improvement of the Czechoslovak educational system even anticipates the so-called horizontal advancement. This means that it is possible in justified cases and following agreement of both principals to transfer from one school to another, even from a trade to an academic discipline. This, of course, presupposes appropriate study results in the first preparatory year of a secondary school, including the passing of differential tests required in the transfer. For those who are not admitted for the academic disciplines, there is a certain reserve in trades and professions which will be offered to applicants not admitted anywhere else.

9496

CSO: 2400/238

REFORMED SYSTEM MAKES 10-YEAR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMPULSORY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jan 84 p 2

[Interview with Karel Cepicka, deputy minister of education for the CSR, by Pavel Novak: "Compulsory 10-Year School Attendance"]

[Text] The all-round development of our society in socialism assumes a continuous growth of education for all people, especially of the young generation. The 1976 decree of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee regarding the further development of the Czechoslovak pedagogic-educational system has therefore become part of a long-term complex political-cultural program for the development of schooling and education. The mentioned decree also stated that conditions should be established for a gradual introduction of complete secondary education of all young people. Therefore, 10-year school attendance will be enforced for this year's eighth-grade graduates. We discussed the actual problems of the introduction of this system with Karel Cepicka, deputy minister of education for the CSR.

[Question] Comrade Deputy, how will the 10-year school attendance system be implemented in practice?

[Answer] Compulsory school attendance, as already stated by law No 63/1978 of the SBIRKA, applies to pupils of elementary schools who entered their first grades on 1 September 1976, and in subsequent years. This means that the first affected will be those who are in the eighth grade of elementary school this year. It will be implemented by 8 years of elementary schooling and by the first two grades of all three branches of secondary schools. Therefore, at the latest in the eighth grade of elementary school the pupil with his or her parents must decide which vocational or academic field he or she will select at a secondary training institution, a gymnasium, or a secondary vocational school.

At the end of the second grade of a secondary school the pupil gains secondary education (without a matriculation examination) and he or she thus completes the 10-year compulsory school attendance. Most students will certainly

continue in schooling, and their education will be concluded with a final examination in programs of instruction at secondary training institutions, and a matriculation examination in all fields of study (gymnasia, secondary vocational schools and 4-year secondary training institutions).

[Question] In previous years, after having completed the 9-year elementary school, pupils left for the mentioned vocational or academic establishments, or directly for employment. That will not be possible now?

[Answer] No. At the 9-year elementary school they completed the compulsory school attendance, and therefore they were entitled to go to a secondary school, or they could also enter directly into employment, since they had completed the compulsory school attendance. With regard to the fact that now after the completion of elementary school they do not have the required school attendance, they cannot go from the eighth grade directly into employment, but must prepare for employment at least in a 2-year training institution.

[Question] At the beginning of April students will take entry examinations for secondary schools. What kind of procedure will there be for enrollment into secondary training institutions?

[Answer] In case of the 4-year study programs in secondary training institutions, the applicants will be subjected to entry examinations in the same deadlines and under the same conditions as the applicants for regular study at other secondary schools (the terms: 3 and 4 April 1984). The students who are not accepted and do not appeal will have the possibility of applying subsequently for a transfer of their application to some program of instruction, as will the students who applied for acceptance to a gymnasium or a secondary vocational school.

As for the 2- and 3-year programs of instruction in secondary training institutions, the entry examinations are not required. The applications of candidates which keep coming to a secondary training institution after a drive has been started by individual organizations are decided upon by the principal of the institution following a discussion with the organization for which the pupil is to be trained.

[Question] What about the pupils who are not accepted by the selected secondary school even after an appeal?

[Answer] These pupils will be offered by the Regional National Committee a secondary school within the framework of vacant places in planned classes of academic and vocational programs. This means that the pupils will complete the 10-year compulsory school attendance in secondary schools which still have vacant student places. The National Committee will determine these schools after having negotiated questions concerning study feasibility, health status of the pupils, and their home addresses with legal representatives of the pupils. These measures apply only to those pupils who will have successfully completed the eighth grade of an elementary school.

[Question] What should those students do who cannot keep up with the pace, repeating some grade of the elementary school?

[Answer] The pupils who have attended an elementary school for 8 years, but are in a lower grade than the eighth, will have the right to choose either continuation and/or completion of the compulsory school attendance at the elementary school, or they can leave for a secondary training institution with a program of instruction which has a special training course and syllabus. Although these students attain a qualification for executing any blue-collar job, they do not obtain the secondary grade of education.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

9910

CS0: 2400/199

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SUMMARIES OF MAJOR EINHEIT ARTICLES, FEBRUARY 1984

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 39 No 2, Feb 84 (signed to press 11 Jan 84)
pp 98, 192

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Walter Wimmer, deputy department chief at the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, SED Central Committee; pp 105-110]

[Text] Historic Roots of the Birth and Growth of Our Republic. The GDR, founded 35 years ago in the course of the first successful people's revolution of German soil, is deeply rooted in history. It originated in the outcome of the struggle for enforcing the inevitabilities of our era, the transition, also in our country, from capitalism to socialism. In it, the struggle of centuries by the German people for social progress and social security found its culmination and fulfilment as it embodies the highest degree of social progress on German soil.

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Hans Bartel, director of the Central Institute for History, GDR Academy of Sciences and member of the GDR Academy of Sciences; and Prof Dr Walter Schmidt, director of the Institute for the History of the German Workers Movement, Social Sciences Academy, SED Central Committee; pp 111-116]

[Text] Socialism and Historic Heritage in the GDR. Socialist society in the GDR confronts its entire historic heritage and examines, from the positions of the ruling working class, whatever may be made fruitful for its intellectual life. The principal spot in our image of tradition goes to the traditions that have emerged in the revolutionary transformation of our country. At the same time, our society dips into the traditions of the preceding struggles by the revolutionary workers movement and cultivates the legacy of all who contributed to progress, regardless of their social and class-bound ties.

[Summary of article by Dr Sonja Goldmann, sector chief at the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, SED Central Committee; and Dr Heinz Moritz, department chief at the same institute; pp 117-121]

[Text] Industrial History Fosters Conscious Action. Industrial history, dealing with the working people's creative efforts on their jobs, is apt to strengthen their ties with their enterprise and their pride in their achievements. Knowing of the revolutionary deeds by the enterprise and work collectives, of how tough the class conflicts were, and of coping with the hardships in the reconstruction and in the revolutionary process after 1945 enhances the awareness of how strong the workers class is and shows what the working people, under purposeful Marxist-Leninist party leadership, are capable of.

[Summary of article by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo, SED Central Committee secretary for party organs; pp 125-131. A full translation of this article is published in this report]

[Text] Our Party's Power in the Service of the People. The 1983/84 party elections once again illuminated that our party policy serves the happiness and well-being of the people and that the higher goals the seventh Central Committee assigned are attainable on the basis of our successful balance sheet. The party has grown stronger and more mature politically-ideologically and organizationally in the Karl Marx Year. Rich evidence has come from party members and candidates and millions of working people for their will to peace and their readiness to strengthen socialism. It confirms the party is well prepared to meet the high tasks in the 35th year of the GDR and lead the masses on.

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Hans-Joachim Beyer, research chief at the Institute for the Political Economy of Socialism, Social Sciences Academy, SED Central Committee; and Fritjoff Koesling, assistant at the same institute; pp 132-136]

[Text] Trimming Production Consumption--Important Source for Greater National Income and Production. Achieving economic growth out of the internal sources of our intensively expanded reproduction calls for using all opportunities for trimming production costs. What are the principal paths that lead us there? How do the performance rating parameters become incentives for trimming production costs? What are the experiences in our effort to reduce prime costs, and what use is made of them?

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Klaus Steinitz, deputy director of the Central Institute for Economic Sciences of the GDR Academy of Sciences; pp 137-142. A full translation of this article is published in this report]

[Text] Growing Effectiveness through Intensively Expanded Reproduction. A consistent use of the extant intellectual potential and of the available material resources if prerequisite to the comprehensive intensification of the social reproduction process and to a high rate of speed in economic performance and effectiveness development. How must scientific-technical progress work in that direction? Why must one proceed from the effectiveness of the entire reproduction process? What effect do the altered substitution relations have on increasing effectiveness? What importance attaches to quality and, in particular, to the time factor? What consequences arise for the future effectiveness development?

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Guenter Soeder, Marxism-Leninism section at the Bruno Leuschner college for economics, Berlin; pp 143-148]

[Text] Ideological Aspects of Our Struggle for Higher Achievements. Performance and humanism are inseparably at one in socialism. While explaining that, questions are being answered about the role of performance in our society for the personality development of each, about the why and wherefore of higher performance, and about the way the working people are achieving it.

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Horst Schneider, director of the Fritz Heckert trade union college, FDGB National Executive Committee; and Dr Guenter Thoms, lecturer at the same college; pp 149-154]

[Text] An Important Functionary of the German Workers Movement and a Proletarian Internationalist. Fritz Heckert was one of the most popular leaders of the German and international workers movement. Deep ties to Lenin's party and the Soviet Union distinguished him. Cofounder of the KPD and Ernst Thaelmann's comrade-in-arms, he had a decisive share in turning the KPD into a Marxist-Leninist mass party. Struggling for the revolutionary labor union policy, his concern was to combine closely the working people's efforts on behalf of their interests of everyday life with the struggle for peace and against fascism and war.

[Summary of article by Dr Klaus Wenig, science associate at the Central Institute for Philosophy, GDR Academy of Sciences; pp 155-160]

[Text] A Militant Materialist. Many progressive traditions by materialist thinkers in Germany go back to Ernst Haeckel, whose 150th birthday we are about to celebrate this year. Proceeding from natural science to materialism, he was one of the first to espouse Darwin's doctrine of evolution. By further developing that theory into a materialistic-monistic world-outlook, Haeckel lent Darwinism a shape of his own. With rich ideas he devoted himself to the effort of spreading a scientific picture of the world through all population strata.

[Summary of article by Dr Harry Klug, political associate in the SED Central Committee; pp 161-166]

[Text] Rightist-Conservative Social Strategy against Social and Democratic Rights. To the imperialist arms buildup and confrontation policy conforms in domestic policy a long-term strategy for disfranchising the workers class and cutting back welfare benefits to a peripheral size of a market mechanism regulating itself "freely," according to the wolfish laws of capitalism. The attempt of a social-reactionary way out of the crisis in the bourgeois system is meant to be shored up by its authoritarian hardening and a step by step undermining of the basic democratic rights. The trend toward the right is no irreversible process, however, and can be stopped by the working people's struggle for making their own vital interests prevail.

5885

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WESTERN MISSILE DEPLOYMENT, CONSEQUENCES FOR PEACE DISCUSSED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 39 No 2 Feb 84 (signed to press 11 Jan 84)
pp 99-102

[Article by Manfred Uschner, deputy department head of the SED Central Committee: "The Power to Preserve Peace"]

[Text] Enjoying its 39th year of peace, Europe can look back at the longest peace period in its history. At the same time, NATO's arms buildup with the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in the FRG and other West European states has ushered the world into a new and perhaps most dangerous period of post-war developments. The peoples in east and west sense the growing danger of nuclear world war and are worried. They do not want to abandon but rather want to preserve and extend the beneficial results of the arduously achieved detente process of the 1970's. Granted, peace in recent decades has never been without risk, never been permanently guaranteed. Our party has always taken it for granted that it will still take long and tough struggles to do away for all times with the war danger emanating from imperialism and militarism. "Reversals in this struggle between war and peace have not been absent and will not be absent. It cannot and must not encourage us. We communists know of no loftier concern than working for peace with all energy and passion on behalf of the peoples."* These words by Erich Honecker at the 10th SED Congress are more relevant than ever.

Above all the U.S. administration is making every effort to respond to the aggravation of the general capitalist crisis by aggression and expansion and an insane arms buildup policy, intending to stop the forces of social progress and push them back if possible, and to destroy socialism. That explains the intensification of the international situation. While imperialism has indeed become more aggressive and dangerous, in many respect those forces have become stronger in the world that can call a halt to the world domination drive by the most aggressive circles of U.S. monopoly capital and banish the peril emanating from it of a nuclear inferno. And that capacity mainly lies in the existence and strength of real socialism which, together with all forces in the globe-encircling peace movement and all earnest advocates of a reasonable solution for international problems, does what it can for the realization of the most important human right, the right to a life in peace.

*"Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den X. Parteitag der SED" (SED Central Committee Report to the 10th SED Congress), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1981, p 13.

Relying on the fast rate of economic development and the advantages of the socialist social and economic system, it became possible to break the military superiority of imperialism--with great sacrifices, mainly by the Soviet people--and achieve an approximate military-strategic equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO.

That achievement is of an importance of principle for the security of the peoples in the socialist country and for world peace as such. If people in our republic can approach their daily work with a sense of safety and confidence toward solving the ambitious tasks assigned by the 10th party congress and the seventh Central Committee session, it is so because socialism, from Vladivostok to Helmstedt, from Murmansk to the Caucasus, has strong defense forces with modern arms. Not for a minute does the peace for all of us become exposed.

Were it tempted to resolve the basic contradiction between socialism and imperialism by way of nuclear war, imperialism must count on its own annihilation. This deadly risk has thus far kept the most adventurous forces of NATO, after having first used nuclear weapons against Hiroshima and Nagasaki, from launching further nuclear bombs or missiles. The USSR and the other socialist states have done enormous work to prevent the danger of nuclear war and to curb and reduce armaments. The initiatives they have taken have offered and are offering a viable basis for appropriate agreements with regard for the interests of all sides. Acting on firm principles, they have always shown maximum flexibility toward ending the arms race and have done what they could to get to concrete accords.

In contrast, those who seek every day to disguise the unwillingness of the Reagan administration for concrete disarmament agreements and are talking about "catching up in armaments," would like us to forget that it has been the United States that has for years engaged in unparalleled rearmament in all crucial areas. They must fully be blamed for the failure to agree in Geneva on nuclear arms limitations for Europe. Stubbornly and at any cost they are holding to their course of deploying missiles in Western Europe, seeking military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. In this situation, a unilateral reduction of the socialist defense potential--especially in a phase of the accelerated imperialist arms buildup and the "crusade" against socialism--would be tantamount to encouraging the adventurist forces.

Preserving the military-strategic equilibrium--on as low a level as possible, in conformity with the declared desire by the Warsaw Pact states--hence is a task of great historic responsibility. Its solution is served by the counter-measures the countries of the socialist military coalition have taken as a response to the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The absolutely necessary measures to ensure military-strategic parity are part and parcel of the continued consolidation of socialism in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. It is of crucial importance here that the fraternal socialist countries are beginning a new phase of their social development, its focal point being the combining of the advantages of socialism with the scientific-technical revolution. By coping with this task, socialism

has fully set the stage for ensuring still more effectively a high growth rate nationally and internationally, particularly in the years ahead.

The seventh Central Committee session clearly outlined and persuasively explained that tasks arising for the citizens in our state from the current situation. "Political stability, economic dynamism, continuing to implement in a consistent manner the unity of our economic and social policies for the well-being of the people are of crucial importance for our contribution to safeguarding peace."^{*} This remark by Erich Honecker outlines our party's course, which has the people's full approval. This is evidenced daily anew by the working people's mass initiatives in socialist competition in preparation for the 35th anniversary.

The most aggressive NATO, especially U.S., forces were able, to be sure, to push the world, by starting their missile deployment, into a new and extremely dangerous round of the arms race, but politically they won nothing. Not only must they pay for this arms buildup by an increasingly unhinged reproduction process in their countries, they also find themselves confronted in the whole world with a growing condemnation of their confrontation and arms buildup course. The antiwar movement, representing the majority of the world's population, is turning into an influential political factor, a serious obstacle to enforcing the U.S. confrontation course over the long run. The stirring of the conscience of mankind, the political activities on behalf of peace by the peoples on all continents, in the form in which such struggle is carried on, is something new in history. The globe-encircling mighty peace movement gained a new quality in its political and social spread and its unity of action.

A historically new fact, the significance of which still has to be evaluated, is that also the majority of the socialist and social democratic parties and the Socialist International have come out against the missile deployment and are demanding a strategy of NATO that would ban a nuclear first strike. That has a great effect on developing political trade union mass struggle and the cooperation of all forces interested in peace.

The peoples and states in Africa, Asia and Latin America are more and more emphatically raising their voices in the struggle for world peace. That is attested to in particular by the significant contribution the nonaligned movement is making in its struggle against war danger and for arms limitation and disarmament.

More and more politicians in capitalist countries begin to realize that there is no rational alternative for the peaceful coexistence policy, that one has to negotiate honestly with the socialist countries about confidence-forming measures, arms limitation and disarmament in conformity with the principle of equality and equal security, and that it is not a matter of Americanism or anti-Americanism, but of Reaganism or anti-Reaganism. The idea of a "coalition of reason" is gaining more adherents all the time.

^{*}Erich Honecker, "In kampfereueller Zeit setzen wir den bewaehrten Kurs des X. Parteitages fuer Frieden und Sozialismus erfolgreich fort, 7. Tagung des ZK der SED" (In These Times of Struggle We Press Ahead Along the Road to Peace and Socialism Charted by the 10th Party Congress), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1983, p 23.

Also, and especially, after the missile deployment, in view of those tendencies, socialism presses ahead along its foreign policy struggle for averting a nuclear inferno. "If the United States and the other NATO countries were to indicate their readiness to return to the situation that existed in Europe before the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-missiles began, the Soviet Union will also be ready for it," as Comrade Yuri Andropov, remarked. "Then our previously submitted proposals on the matter of nuclear arms limitation and reduction in Europe would regain their validity."* The Soviet Union continues to advocate a radical solution of the problem of nuclear arms in Europe and leaves no doubt of its determination to rid Europe altogether of nuclear weapons--the medium-range as well as the tactical ones. It furthermore continues its course of principle toward halting the arms race, mainly the nuclear arms race, and reducing and eventually fully eliminating the danger of nuclear war.

The Reagan administration's adventurist course, the catastrophic world economic effects from its arms buildup course, and its merciless high interest and currency policy--despite all the avowals it has exhibited for an "Atlantic unity"-- have increased the differences and rivalries between the United States and its most important competitors and allies. Western Europe has become more extortionable because its dependence on an unaccountable partner has grown; there is danger for it to become the hostage of the most aggressive and adventurist forces of U.S. imperialism. And that precisely deepens the cleavages in the NATO alliance. All told, a high political price was paid for the missile deployment.

All these factors and forces that are counteracting the imperialist confrontation course provide the chance over the long run to make that course suffer defeat after defeat and eventually to foil it. The peoples, on behalf of their vital interests, will free themselves in fighting for the path to genuine political and military detente, to permanent peace.

*"Statement from Yuri Andropov, Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR." NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 25 November 1983, p 1

5885

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SED STRENGTH, SUCCESS LEADING TO GREATER ACHIEVEMENT

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 39 No 2, Feb 84 (signed to press 11 Jan 84)
pp 125-131

[Article by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo, SED Central Committee secretary for party organs: "Our Party's Power in the Service of the People"]

[Text] Firm confidence in party policy, a broad mass initiative in honor of the 35th GDR anniversary, and high achievements engendered thereby for the all-round strengthening of our workers and farmers state, have made up the communists' and all working people's resolute response to the seventh Central Committee session, especially to the keynote address by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker. That speech was a concrete guide to action for the party and all the people half through the effort of implementing the 10th party congress resolutions and in a situation of the toughest stress tests for peace and at the start of a new phase of maximum requirements for the stable growth and economic dynamism of our economy.

There are mainly three basic tasks Comrade Erich Honecker pointed out that pervade all party efforts and serve as their criterion:

--"Especially in the present situation it is a priority task in our party work to strengthen the GDR in every respect and successfully implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress on the further shaping of the developed socialist society. Political stability, economic dynamism, continuing to implement in a consistent manner the unity of our economic and social policies for the well-being of the people are of crucial importance for our contribution to safeguarding peace."

--The "tasks and the new conditions of our struggle require further raising our party's leadership role in all domains of life. In its unity and cohesiveness and its close confident ties with the masses also lies the decisive prerequisite for future successes."

--Our domestic policy tasks and the tense international situation raise many topical questions. That also makes higher demands on the level of the party's political-ideological work. It has to be organized more purposefully and

effectively and relate more to the masses."*

Working for the Happiness and Well-being of the People.

The growth process in the party itself, a crucial prerequisite for coping with the new requirements, expressed itself once again in the 1983/84 party elections, through which the SED got all set for the higher tasks. The bezirk delegates conferences in February made another important contribution to it.

Measuring the outcome of the party elections against the qualitative criteria of the 10th party congress, the seventh Central Committee session was able to summarize that by saying the party has become stronger and more mature politically-ideologically and organizationally during the Karl Marx Year. Its efforts were marked by high foreign policy activity and intensive political-ideological mass activity, so as to trigger in all classes and strata of our people new initiatives for fulfilling the tasks assigned us in the struggle for safeguarding peace and strengthening socialism. That fell together with a further elevation of the party's leadership role and its international authority, a perceptible increase in its fighting strength and the further development of its ties with the masses.

The ripening process our party has passed through since its 10th party congress is seen by the reinforced positions from which the party executives proceed in their complex political leadership over social processes and in the determination by the communists to represent party policy aggressively under all conditions with revolutionary dedication and energy, turn the Central Committee resolutions into the measure of their own conduct, and enhance their own contribution to their resolute implementation. That manifests by word and deed the firm political-ideological unity and organizational cohesion of the party and the comrades' unshakeable trust in the Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker.

The ripening process of the party also is seen in the great activity shown by the 2.2 million communists, expressed as much by the participation of 93.9 percent of the members and candidates in the basic organization and party group elections as in the more than 2.2 million debate comments and the 285,000 suggestions and advisories submitted through them. That also reflects vivid intra-party democracy and the party members' high fighting spirit, which must constantly be further developed.

A decisive aspect of the ripening process is the further consolidation of confident ties between the party and the working people, the basic organizations' enhanced action capability and their improved ability to point out efficient solutions for absolutely achieving our demanding objectives, to mobilize the working people in that direction and to direct their initiatives at the crucial political, economic and intellectual-cultural priorities. This is also indicated by that the 1984 national economic plan debate turned into a broad public

*"In kampferrueller Zeit setzen wir den bewaehrten Kurs des X. Parteitagess fuer Frieden und Sozialismus erfolgreich fort" (In These Times of Struggle We Press Ahead Along the Road to Peace and Socialism Charted by the 10th Party Congress), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1983, pp 22-23, 42, 44.

exchange in which over 82 percent of the working people took part and more than 712,000 proposals were handed in for further performance improvements. Thanks to the joint efforts between the communists and the other working people, most party collectives conducted their election meetings with plans fulfilled and obligations assumed for the implementation of our economic strategy, envisioning new higher worthwhile campaign targets. This too brings out that the party resolutions have a great mobilizing effect because they aim at the implementation of the people's interests, proceed from real needs and prerequisites and are given life through the efforts of the basic organizations at the bottom line in that on their foundation the joint struggle is organized with the work collectives, the communists taking the lead as models inducing new initiatives. That will continue to be the key to new successes, and from that high demands are derived for the kreis and basic organization managements that are going to play a significant role at the bezirk delegates conferences. Not last, our party's great ripening process is reflected in the higher level and breadth of political-ideological mass activity, the further development of socialist consciousness, the formation of firm class positions on the burning issues of present international development and in the strengthening of the socialist value system.

In all sectors the comrades had every good reason to say in their election meetings that the party and work collectives without reservation and by coming up with high production achievements appreciate and actively support the resolute efforts of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary in implementation of the 10th party congress resolutions. The deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in the FRG and other NATO countries is resolutely being condemned and the peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the GDR is being supported. That includes concurrence with the realization of countermeasures as announced by the Soviet Union and our socialist community, so as to maintain the military-strategic equilibrium.

Through more ideological efforts by the communists in the work collectives and residential areas, the citizens gained a deeper understanding of the connection between a strong socialism and the preservation of peace. The will to peace and the readiness to act also come out in the letters and commitments by party and work collectives to the SED Central Committee and in countless personal avowals by women, men and young people in all classes and strata. The will they have expressed to do everything they can to safeguard peace, ensure the military protection of our workers and farmers power, and worthily prepare the 35th GDR anniversary by high achievements in the conscientious fulfilment of the national economic plan tasks underscores this: The party elections have forged more solidly still the political-moral unity between the party and the people.

Especially in view of the increased danger of nuclear war and of the crisis in the capitalist countries, the citizens rate highly that industrious and honest work for socialist society pays off through better working and living conditions and social security and safety. They welcome with gratification the indefatigable dedication by the working class party to the incessant strengthening of political stability and the safeguarding of the GDR's economic inviolability and defense capacity by which we, on the side of the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states, managed to make our contribution to providing Europe with its longest peace period in modern history.

The firm relationship of trust between party and working people, which we shall not allow to be interfered with by anything, is and remains the most important basis for all advances. Here we find in our practical party work that the tasks are being fulfilled through the efforts of all working people wherever basic organizations, their managements and all communists assume firm positions on their own responsibility, economic functionaries thoroughly discuss unresolved problems with the working people and inform them in detail about them, still surviving inadequacies in political work are tackled with energy, and the working and living conditions come to play an increasingly important role. This experience rates as the principle for the work in every party organization and of each party organ as in that of the mass organizations and the state organs.

All told, the party elections and the deepened ripening process taking place in our fighting league have show the party has what it takes to fulfil the high demands for the 35h year of the GDR and lead the masses. All that this important ripening process amounts to must be further extended in line with our increasing tasks--uniform and cohesive conduct by the whole party, down to the basic organizations and party groups, the greater energy shown by the comrades, the increased influence on the masses, especially the work collectives, and the higher level of intra-party life. Higher goals for socialist society are first and foremost higher demands made on the leadership role of our party, each executive organ, each basic organization, and all members and candidates.

This way then the SED, as the conscious and organized vanguard of the workers class and the working people in the GDR, continues to fulfil its tasks as a party that has no sort of special interests over against the masses. On the contrary: As a volunteer fighting alliance of the most progressive and initiative-rich workers, cooperative farmers and other working people,* it is the most consistent representative of the the interests of the workers class and its allies, proving itself in the struggle for implementing the historic working class mission as a party of revolutionary action and the leading force in shaping the developed socialist society. By its policy, its peace course, its economic strategy, its sociopolitical program, its main task in the unity of our economic and social policies, it provides a valid expression or voice for and acceptance of the interests of the people's masses.

It remains typical of what the Marxist-Leninists think and do that the people's well-being plays the crucial, the supreme role. What the SED members conferred and decided on during and in the outcome of the party elections for boosting our economic efficiency and thus ensuring our material and cultural standard of living, which was all subsequently analyzed in the work collectives, equally emphatically documents as in the settling of accounts of our party's successful balance sheets for our campaign programs, party assignments and commitments: There is nothing nobler and loftier for GDR communists than working for the happiness and well-being of the people--the whole purpose of their struggle and lives is found therein.

Balance-sheet and Tasks

The new ambitious tasks the party organizations faced in the reporting election meetings and delegates conferences also reinforced the working people's certitude that the 10th party congress course, aimed at the people's well-being, is

*Cf. "Statut der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands" (SED Statute), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1976, p 5.

being carried on undeterred even in complicated times. In the future too, as the seventh Central Committee session has confirmed, that policy will cope with the goals of ensuring stability and the gradual elevation of the population's standard of living as well as with the needed requirements for strengthening our country's defense capability and for the safeguarding of peace.

As demonstrated by the collectives' socialist competition commitments in getting set for our national anniversary, the youth activities in the "FDJ Peace Rally" and the various other initiatives, e.g. that of the DFD and of the National Front of the GDR, this has activated new capacities and energies in the people. Comrade Erich Honecker was correct, therefore, in observing at the seventh Central Committee session that the party elections not only constitute an important interval in our intra-party life. They also turn out to be an overall social event of lasting consequence from which strong impulses evolve for successfully coping with those demands for the further shaping of our socialist society that result from the changed conditions for the international class struggle.

The impressive performance balance-sheet of our economy in the Karl Marx Year 1983 and the dashy start the plan has made for our GDR anniversary year confirm that the party and work collectives take for their guideline the strategic orientation issued by Comrade Erich Honecker on the basis of a penetrating analysis, turning it deliberately into their new working criterion. In their efforts to come up with a fine performance every day, from the very first day this year, as in the fine results of the 1983 plan implementation--as in the remarkable industrial output increase of 4.6 percent and a 4.3 percent higher national income, while energy and raw material consumption was trimmed by 7 percent, and in the building and modernizing of 197,000 apartments--one meets again the vitality of the main task, the stimulating effect of the unity of our economic and social policies, and the realization that safeguarding peace means to us, first and foremost, economically strengthening the GDR in every way.

It makes a great demand on party work that the 1984 national economic plan once again anticipates high economic dynamism. For the first time we plan to increase the produced national income faster than industrial commodity production. From this it follows that trimming production consumption becomes a major growth and efficiency factor. Also in 1984 the anticipated production growth is to be achieved through fewer energy sources, raw materials and semi-fabricates in absolute figures. And because each of these tasks, each objective in the economic field, deeply affects the people, serves them personally and greatly challenges their initiatives, it is crucial for our party to form still closer bonds with the masses and explain how everything that must be done works together and organize all that with high purpose.

Of great importance in the effort to solve the economic tasks is concentrating political management activity on enhancing the scientific-technical level of production and on resolutely reducing production consumption and costs. This involves particularly a still higher capacity use of the basic assets and creating favorable conditions for making efficient use of the social labor capacity and the expansion of shift labor. It is therefore of great value for many kreis managements and party organizations to concentrate in a manner

of principle on generalizing the best and immediately applicable management and labor experiences. In this there will continue to play a role the concrete and generally understandable slogans coming out of the party organizations and trade unions and mobilizing mass initiative, as e.g., "Clear Standpoint--High Performance," "More, Better, More Efficiently--Everyday Using the Experiences of the Best," "High Performance--Strong Peace," and "Zero Interference Quota," which all aim at improving the cost/benefit ratio, i.e., labor efficiency.

The basic organizations' campaign programs, decided on in the membership meetings in exploitation of the seventh Central Committee session, are helping solve all economic tasks including export, consumer commodity production and agriculture. Most of them contain the political and ideological priorities of party work in implementing economic tasks in their own area of responsibility. And the concrete and accountable party assignments for comrades based on them promote the initiative and model role of party members in their work collectives. This approach, crucial for solving the new tasks, has led to fine balance-sheets already in the implementation of the 10th party congress resolutions.

What matters in further political mass activity is to present convincingly by concrete facts the successful balance-sheet at large as well as for the development of one's own sector, making all working people aware of them fully and translating their pride and optimism into new initiatives.

That should everywhere be the concern of our political and ideological activities in our party and in all the forces active within the National Front of the GDR. That applies particularly also to preparing the local people's representations elections of 6 May 1984, a climax on the way to the 35th GDR anniversary. Through proven alliance with all parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, political mass activity for it is to be aimed, above all, at new citizens initiatives for safeguarding peace and strengthening our state and for developing socialist democracy further also by a purposeful socialist communal policy. The great activities by the communists are also to be aimed, in a targeted manner, at resolute support for the National Front commissions and at effective political mass activity extending down to every home, to every family.

Concrete Conclusions for Party Work

The executive kreis and bezirk party organs and basic organization managements are strengthened qualitatively by the party elections. E.g., roughly 470,000 members, male and female, enjoying great confidence in their party and work collectives, have been elected for the new basic organization managements. Their posture is party-minded, their work is exemplary. Compared to the time of the 10th party congress, the proportion of workers in the managements of the basic organizations and department party organizations went from 51.8 to 53.6 percent. In the industrial combines and enterprises, workers make up 62 percent of management, in those of construction, 58.6 percent.

Many other factors could be adduced that would show that our party has a large reservoir of skilled personnel, such as the fact that the 86,023 party secretaries and 93,824 party group organizers mostly are experienced, battle-tested comrades, solidly trained politically and technically. As a whole, 67.7 percent

of the party secretaries and 51.7 percent of the members of management are college or technical school graduates. Of great importance also is that since the 10th party congress the proportion of management members with at least 3 months of Marxist-Leninist training has risen from 66.1 to 71.8 percent, that of the party secretaries, from 80.4 to 85.1 percent. In the basic organization managements of the industrial and construction combines, 91.5 percent of the secretaries and 81.1 percent of the management members have gone through party school training.

Among the crucial factors for qualitative improvements in our party ranks is, in particular, the increase in the proportion of workers among the party members of 0.3 percent in 1983 to 58.1 percent, and the fact that the number of skilled workers increased in that period by another 15,710 comrades. These correct tendencies of further strengthening the party qualitatively though not much in terms of numbers remain the basic thrust for the development of our ranks in accordance with the 10th party congress resolutions. From that will arise also for the future high demands for bezirk and kreis management activity, which we must meet through a high sense of responsibility.

To place the grown fighting strength of the party at the service of the people with still better accomplishments, the bezirk and kreis managements and basic organizations have drawn concrete conclusions from the party elections for further party and mass activity. Three closely interconnected tasks are to remain the center of attention:

The first lies in raising further the level of aggressive political-ideological work reaching all citizens, oriented to the close connection between socialism and peace and the unity of national and international tasks. That is to say, efforts are to be aimed at carrying on political discussions with the citizens, persuasively responding to their various questions about topical events and requirements, and shaping everywhere firm socialist attitudes and convictions.

Second, we must still more resolutely mobilize our republic's rich intellectual and material potential for the next steps in the continuing implementation of our economic strategy pointed out in Comrade Erich Honecker's seventh SED Central Committee session speech, and invest all capacities in it. Here, the political leadership activity in the economic field must still more effectively be aimed at reinforcing in every sector the needed militant atmosphere and mental attitudes so that the output, productivity and industrial and agricultural efficiency growth rates prescribed by the 1984 national economic plan will definitely be attained.

Third, all considerations and management steps should aim at further raising our party's leadership role, consolidating its fighting strength, further developing intra-party life in line with the growing tasks, and adapting management activity everywhere to the new conditions and requirements. This conclusion has to be based in each executive party organ and basic organization on the realization that on the fighting strength of the basic organizations, their uniform actions relying on the Central Committee decisions, a firm class standpoint and each comrade's exemplary party-minded efforts largely depend the effectiveness of party and mass activity, our political stability, and our dynamic economic growth. High-level membership meetings which concentrate party forces on solving political and economic priorities contribute

as much to it as steady individual management work with the comrades that spurs them into action and effective party supervision oriented to changes.

The party elections consolidated the fighting strength of our party and its bonds with the masses, raised its leadership role and forged a still tighter alliance with the party and the land of Lenin. Therein also lies the guarantee that, in accordance with the seventh Central Committee session resolutions, we shall continue to make our contribution to the strengthening of socialism, the safeguarding of peace in the world and the well-being of our country's citizens. And that precisely is the best tribute that can be paid to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR as a historic turning point in our people's history. It demonstrates once again the inexhaustible vitality of Marxism-Leninism. The 10th party congress policy will continue to be successful because it has the active approval of our people and our party, the leading force in the GDR's socialist society, has what it takes to deal with future tasks.

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INTELLECTUAL, PHYSICAL RESOURCES MOBILIZED FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY

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pp 137-142

[Article by Klaus Steinitz, deputy director of the Central Institute for Economic Sciences of the GDR Academy of Sciences: "Growing Effectiveness through Intensively Expanded Reproduction"]

[Text] With our intellectual potential and material resources we have what it takes in our republic to remain with success on our main task course--as Comrade Erich Honecker confirmed, after careful analysis, at the seventh Central Committee session.* What matters is using them resolutely so that the social reproduction process can be comprehensively intensified and a high rate of speed in our economic performance and efficiency development can be ensured. In particular, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, which is crystallized in new products, procedures and technologies, resulting in higher economic effects, is the way, in view of our requirements and the developed educational and science potential that conforms to those requirements, to ensure the needed performance growth long range and best satisfy the needs of the population, the economy, and export.

All tasks and efforts culminate today in intensification and efficiency increases to ensure the sort of economic growth that will make it possible for us to strengthen the republic in every way, even under the conditions of the sharp international class conflict, and keep shaping the developed socialist society. It is all the more valid "to approach all matters of production, from preparation to sales, incorruptibly from the standpoint of efficiency. We must soberly examine what profits our republic, a combine or an enterprise and what incurs losses."**

In all that, economic research has been challenged to plumb more deeply the conditions for future efficiency development and analyze the higher demands made on efficiency improvement that arise in the conversion to comprehensively

*Cf. Erich Honecker, "In kampferfuellter Zeit setzen wir den bewaehrten Kurs des X. Parteitages fuer Frieden und Sozialismus erfolgreich fort, 7. Tagung des ZK der SED" (In These Times of Struggle We Press Ahead Along the Road to Peace and Socialism Charted by the 10th Party Congress), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1983, p 25.

**"Aus dem Schlusswort des Genossen Erich Honecker, 5. Tagung des ZK der SED" (From Comrade Erich Honecker's Concluding Speech to the Fifth SED Central Committee Session), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1982, pp 23-24.

and intensively expanded reproduction. One must keep in mind that efficiency and its dynamism express interconnections and tendencies in the cost/benefit development in the streamlined reproduction process, in all its phases and steps. Only through such an approach in economic research can practicable conclusions be drawn for the continued implementation of the economic strategy while the reproduction theory can be further extended.

What are the key questions for efficiency development, and what consequences result from there for the concrete course of future economic growth and for uncovering reserves for performance improvements in the combines and, indeed, in the economy at large?

More Intensive Interactions Between Scientific-Technical Progress and Efficiency

An essential prerequisite for long-term stable efficiency improvement in our economy and in the combines is to keep in step with the international tempo of scientific-technical progress and, indeed, have a share in setting top standards in selected fields. The sources, directions and scope of efficiency development are increasingly determined by science and technology, where especially penetrating, truly revolutionary, changes in production conditions and results are gaining increasing importance. In the next 10 to 15 years no doubt, the major efficiency effects will come from such future-bearing key technologies as microelectronics and its application to modern automation and information techniques. At the seventh Central Committee session Comrade Erich Honecker spoke in this regard particularly of another step toward the implementation of the economic strategy: "Through new technologies and new products toward higher efficiency."*

For the enterprises and combines this means focusing in good time on these technologies that are revolutionizing the productive forces and systematically preparing for their operation, chiefly in the form of complex technological solutions. The time when such innovations are realized and the time it takes to do so are gaining increasing importance for the possible efficiency to be reaped from it. Keeping in step with the international rate of speed undoubtedly is crucial for the advance obtainable in efficiency. And more than that: It more and more becomes the condition for even holding on to the efficiency level already attained and avoiding losses in efficiency. Conversely, scientific-technical progress is ever more strongly under the impact of an efficiency feedback, and efficiency growth becomes imperative especially for the comprehensive application and rapid spread of new scientific-technical insights.

To find the proper access to all matters of efficiency growth in theory and practice, one must keep in mind that efficiency is to be determined as a category that governs the entire streamlined reproduction process. That requires shifting the accent from partial complexes of efficiency to the problems, interconnections and tendencies of efficiency over the whole reproduction process, in analytic and planning work as well as in economic science research. Two

*Erich Honecker, op. cit., p 30.

extremes must be avoided here: one would be looking at the efficiency in particular phases of the reproduction process in isolation--such as the production or the circulation of the productive or personal or public consumption. The other one would be underrating the role of production as the initial phase of the reproduction cycle. As important as the sales efficiency is, especially the export efficiency, the efficiency of the investment process or of consumption, one must always keep in mind that ultimately it is the production efficiency that determines the efficiency of the overall reproduction process. It functions as the "switchman," as it were, and the basis for future efficiency dynamics but can bring its function to realization, to be sure, only through the unity and intertwining with the R&D phases that come first, with the rationalization and the qualifying and training of working people, as well as in connection with the subsequent reproduction phases. Precisely because of ever better conformity among efficiency effects in the particular phases, by that on every step the cost/benefit ratios are primarily looked at, not merely under the aspect of that step, but in terms of its maximum contribution to the efficiency of the entire reproduction process, significant efficiency reserves can be tapped on the economic level as well as on the levels of each combine and enterprise. This is what follows from it:

First, the efforts of a given preceding stage must be aimed at achievements, brought about by lowest possible costs there (in terms of the degree of innovation in the scientific-technical achievements and in product and process innovation, and regarding the qualities and ranges of assortments for the machines, working materials and ancillary products made available, in accordance with users' needs), which conform to the efficiency and performance objectives in the subsequent stages where they can then also fully be used. "A new and better product must identify itself mainly through its higher efficiency,"* Comrade Erich Honecker asserted at the seventh Central Committee session. If an ancillary supplier, let us say, saves material but then provides the user with more rejects, less reliability and a briefer working life of the products, one obviously can speak as little of an efficiency improvement as in the case of higher costs for technical-economic product improvements that can never fully be realized either in our own economy or in our exports. In terms of the resolution from the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers on further perfecting management, planning and economic cost accounting--among the chief concerns of it is to make economic requirements more of a foundation for the performance rating of enterprises and combines--we must still make greater efforts to make economic efficiency effects conform still more comprehensively with the interests of enterprises and combines. Therein particularly lies an important task in more strongly still using the advantages of socialism for dynamic efficiency development.

Second, we must make sure that the efficiency potentials created through scientific-technical achievements produced and the material use values are as completely made use of and enlarged as possible on subsequent levels. That means using R&D data at a high degree of innovation on international standards more rapidly and comprehensively than before. For instance,

*Ibid., p 32.

highly refined materials have to be processed into finished products making the fullest use of the intrinsic values of those materials and making profitable export items of them.

Consequences of the Problems in Resources for Our Future Efficiency Development

A cardinal issue of future economic growth lies in adapting our economy to the altered conditions for resource reproduction. The strikingly reduced--or not at all existing--expansion opportunities, particularly in comparison with the 1960's and 1970's, for the use of energy and raw materials and investments and the increased costs per unit of energy and raw material have far-reaching implications for the future efficiency development. Expanded reproduction while trimming production costs in absolute figures remains imperative for the 1984 plan year. That it is possible was demonstrated between 1981 and 1983, when a higher national income was produced while the consumption of energy, raw materials and semifabricates dropped in absolute terms. It is up to all economic branches to continue this way and adds increasing weight to providing energy and material consumption with a more efficient structure.

In comparison with the time up to the mid-1970's, cutback in embodied labor is gaining increasing importance for efficiency dynamics. Embodied labor makes up a higher proportion of the value of production now than live labor. Economic cutbacks per percent of trimmed production consumption in 1982, at circa M 3 billion, was about twice as much as the savings per percentage of reduction in live labor. At such magnitudes we must of course also consider that material consumption has become much more expensive since the mid-1970's. Since 1975, the prices per volume unit of energy and raw materials, compared with wages per working hour, increased by multiples.

There also has been a fundamental change in the proportions between cutback rates in live labor and in energy and raw materials. Whereas in the 1961-1975 period, labor productivity growth rates were twice as high as the reduction rates for economically significant raw materials, energy sources and semifabricates, a fundamental change occurred in the first 3 years of the current five-year plan. The rates in saving raw materials and energy sources for the first time exceeded the labor productivity growth rates. At a growth rate of economic labor productivity (national income per manpower) of 3.5 percent in the average of the years 1980 to 1982, the annual reduction rates, related to the national income, in the specific consumption of energy sources, raw materials and semi-fabricates came to 6.7 percent. This indicates a tendency reversal that is of an importance of principle for the further conversion to comprehensive intensification because the labor productivity boost will more and more be determined in the future by the savings in embodied labor.

Increasing reproduction costs with the volumes of energy and raw materials remaining equal has another implication: Raw material savings in volumes increase economic efficiency only if the actual expenses per unit of product or use value are reduced.

In the early 1970's, the reduction of the volume of energy and raw materials used--particularly because of the relatively small price increases for energy

and raw materials on the world market--led to a nearly proportionate saving of costs. That situation has greatly changed. With the perceptible industrial price hikes for raw materials and energy sources since 1975, despite the much higher volumes of saving rates, the specific costs of energy and raw material consumption have clearly gone up. This leads to the need not to be satisfied with volume savings in raw material in analyzing and planning for efficiency, but, by making the price trend the bottom line, to draw the real costs for raw material, energy and semifabricate consumption into the efficiency analyses. The higher energy and raw material prices climb, the more energy and raw materials must be saved and the larger must also be other effects from economizing in order to make up for those extra costs.

Altered Substitution Relations

Future efficiency development depends on essential changes in the substitution relations among the elements in the reproduction process. Substitution relations will change between the production and growth factors--in particular, between labor, working tools, energy and raw materials--as well as within the different production and growth factors (mass steel, e.g., is replaced by more highly refined quality steel). Such changes are due, on the one hand, to the altered conditions in resource reproduction (a smaller quantitative growth of all resources, including investments; higher prices for all resources, highly uneven, however, for the various types of raw materials and energy sources) and, on the other hand, to the increased efficiency and productivity potential of automation and information techniques based on microelectronics and other main trends in the scientific-technical revolution.

Thus far it has been typical of substitution processes that saving one production factor came through a multiple use of another one. For instance, the typical substitution for live labor by machinery (basic assets) and energy normally brought it about that the efficiency improvement coming from the saving in live labor was at least considerably curbed by the extra costs in embodied labor. That was expressed, among other things, in that capital asset allocations for labor increased faster than the labor productivity. Between 1970 and 1982, it rose by 1.8-fold in the industry, while labor productivity only rose by 1.73-fold. So that in the future substitution processes will, above all, contribute more to total efficiency, it is necessary for substitution trends such as the following to come more to the fore:

--Substitution, based on scientific-technical progress, for traditional working materials, components and machinery by those of better quality, better technical-economic performance parameters, higher reliability, more rapid availability and longer working life. Which, as it were, means substituting better quality for quantity.

--Substitution for resources that are reproducible only to a limited extent or at much higher costs by those that are more easily available or reproducible or can be more favorably made available to the economy because they are looked at in a new way. That includes replacing primary by secondary raw materials, petroleum and heating oil by lignite. An extremely important role over the long run goes to the possibilities based on modern information techniques to replace live labor, material and energy by information. Information, once it

is there and the technical prerequisites for collecting, processing, transmitting and storing it have been created, can be used to any extent and by any number of users without its being consumed. A rational combination of energy, material and information can significantly contribute to the saving of live labor, material and energy and, hence, to increasing efficiency in the future development of the economic reproduction process.

The Growing Weight of Quality

Increasingly a higher grade of output in consequence of product substitution and structural changes becomes the key to economic efficiency growth. It is also, over the long haul, the most important factor for preserving and for systematically enlarging the efficiency potential available. "Quality labor more than ever controls economic efficiency. Quality means that the product embodies the latest scientific-technical insights and has been made the most productive way by the most up-to-date technologies."*

The needed higher rates in saving energy and raw materials can permanently be attained only by way of significant advances in refining, mainly through improving product quality and changing the production structure in the direction toward modern qualification-intensive products. And we must always see to it that significant qualitative improvements of products depending on the latest scientific-technical data pay off adequately in export and in productive and nonproductive consumption.

More Attention to the Time Factor

The extent of efficiency improvements in our economy attained in the outcome of comprehensive intensification depends more and more on the correct assessment of and consideration for the time factor. It is thus not immaterial for economic efficiency "at what point in time a new product is put into production, a new technology takes effect, a new capacity goes into operation. Contracting these periods in the intensively expanded reproduction cycle is at least as important for increasing efficiency as the cutback in working hours itself."**

What this involves in particular is using a higher rate of speed in scientific-technical innovator processes for the sake of gaining efficiency out of the "exceptional productive force"*** contained in them. This is due to the fact that in consequence of applying more efficient production methods or a time lead in product development, the individual value is dropped below the social, or the national below the international, which can provide a higher yield. For export, that will become much more important, even extremely important. Practical experience has shown that product substitution per se is far from offering a guarantee for higher profits and efficiency growth. Even with improvements in intrinsic values, efficiency losses can occur if the rate of speed for the intrinsic value improvement and the expenditure and cost reduction per intrinsic value unit, gaged against international standards, do

*Gunter Mittag, "Oekonomische Strategie der Partei--klares Konzept fuer weiteres Wachstum" (The Party's Economic Strategy--Clear Concept for Further Growth), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1983, p 93.

**Ibid., p 82.

***Karl Marx, "Das Kapital, " Vol I, "Werke," Vols 23, Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1962, p 337.

not measure up. What we always have to reiterate is this: To keep in step with the international replacement rate for products and with technological progress to the extent our economy requires it, it is imperative, in quoting our party demand, "to change our economic structure faster. Above all, more than ever must it be determined by the tremendous advances in modern science and technology. Exhibiting research results does not suffice. What rather matters is making the intellectual results economically effective through new products and modern technologies at a much larger range and speed. We have to take account of the increasing tempo in international processes, lest they pass us by."*

In summarizing, two conclusions may be singled out: First, it is always important to analyze, and purposefully improve, the conditions for permanently ensuring and for expanding the efficiency potential, so that its continual reproduction is guaranteed at increasing levels and expanded scales. It always involves the intensively expanded reproduction of the social, scientific-technical and material conditions so that the efficiency level and efficiency advances achieved can be stably reproduced and short-term and long-term efficiency effects be properly combined.

Second, efficiency itself must be examined under the aspect of the cycle of the reproduction process. That means analyzing the inevitabilities and concrete processes of efficiency development as inseparable components of our intensively expanded reproduction as well as the genesis of efficiency, its thrust and dynamics in time, and its being used for the implementation of the socioeconomic goals of socialism.

All these ruminations about future efficiency development, in essence, come down to creating the decisive prerequisites for successfully carrying on, in line with our party resolutions, the main task in its unity of economic and social policies.

*"Aus dem Schlusswort des Genossen Erich Honecker, 4. Tagung des ZK der SED" (From Comrade Erich Honecker's Concluding Speech to the Fourth SED Central Committee Session), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1982, p 101.

5885
CSO: 2300/308

CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICALS AS POISONS DISCUSSED

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 1, 1984 (signed to press 11 Nov 83)
pp 37-39

[Article by G. Simon, chemist: "On the Grading of Chemical Substances With Respect to Toxicity"]

[Text] The chemical industry and other branches of industry are continually developing new chemical substances which have damaging effects upon humans and also in the world of plants and animals. At the present time about 500,000 chemical substances are being used throughout the world; of these about 100,000 must be reckoned with as potential poisons [1].

1. Definition of the Term "Poison"

In Section 1 of the Poison Law [2] poisons are defined as follows: "Poisons in the sense of this law are chemical substances (elements, compounds, mixtures) which as a result of their toxic action upon the living organism are capable of producing either transient or permanent damage to health or death. Radioactive substances are not poisons in the sense of this law."

This general and broad definition of the term "poison" was rendered more precise and concrete in the first implementation ordinance for the Poison Law [3]. Here toxicological criteria are prescribed for the grading of chemical substances with respect to toxicity; animal experimental test procedures form the basis of these criteria or in some cases they are based upon already existing experience with humans. In determining the grading criteria consideration was given both to recommendations of the World Health Organization and also to the experience of RGW [Council for Mutual Economic Aid] member countries. The criteria determined permit grading of chemical substances with respect to the degree of their danger to the life and health of humans and these criteria divide chemical substances into highly toxic substances which are assigned to Class 1 of the Poison Law and toxic substances which are placed in Class 2 of the Poison Law.

2. Test Criteria in Toxicity Grading

In Section 1 of the first implementation ordinance for the Poison Law pharmacological testing criteria are prescribed for use in grading chemical

substances with respect to toxicity. These pharmacological criteria state that: "Those chemical substances are to be graded as poisons of Class 1 which

"i) after a single oral application of 0.15 g/kg body weight kill within 48 hours more than half of at least 20 treated white rats weighing from 200 to 250 grams,

"ii) or after 4 hours of inhalation of 5 g/m³ respiratory air kill within 72 hours more than half of at least 20 treated white rats weighing from 200 to 250 grams,

"iii) or after the 24-hour action of 0.5 g/kg body weight on the shaved back skin of the rats kill within 5 days more than half of at least 10 treated white rats,

"iv) or after oral application daily of 0.015 g/kg body weight on at least 5 days of each week over a period of 12 weeks kill within 16 weeks more than half of at least 20 treated white rats which weighed 120 to 170 grams at the beginning of the test--or produce in these rats severe irreversible damage."

The pharmacological test criteria also state: "Chemical substances are to be graded into Class 2 which

"i) after a single oral application of 0.15 to 1.5 g/kg body weight kill within 48 hours more than half of at least 20 treated white rats weighing 200 to 250 grams,

"ii) or after 4 hours of inhalation of 5 to 25 g/m³ respiratory air kill within 72 hours more than half of at least 20 treated white rats weighing from 200 to 250 grams,

"iii) or after a 24-hour action of 0.5 to 2.5 g/kg body weight on the shaved back skin of the rats kill within 5 days more than half of at least 10 treated white rats,

"iv) or after oral application of daily 0.015 to 0.15 g/kg body weight on at least 5 days in each week over a period of 12 weeks kill within 16 weeks more than half of at least 20 treated white rats having a weight of 120 to 170 grams at the beginning of the test--or produce in them severe irreversible damage."

Thus it is clearly established in the law that a chemical product can be graded only on the basis of toxicological data. These data are acquired from the animal experiment. The experiment is so set up that every mode of application mentioned in the law for the substances to be tested can be carried out. The oral administration is accomplished by addition to the food followed by resorption via the gastrointestinal tract; the inhalation is via respiration followed by pulmonary resorption; and the percutaneous reception is via the skin.

In order to grade a chemical substance with respect to toxicity at least one of the four mentioned possible tests must be carried out. Since the Poison Law evaluates the toxic action of a substance only with regard to its acute (immediate) or with regard to its subchronic* effect as a rule in grading a chemical substance one takes the value of the LD_{50} as a basis. The LD_{50} is understood to mean the average lethal dose. It defines that quantity of a poison in mg/kg body weight for which 50 percent of the test animals are killed. A direct determination of the LD_{50} is very difficult because the test conditions can hardly be so arranged that precisely 50 percent of the animals die. For this reason one constructs a test curve for various quantities of poison and from this the LD_{50} is then derived. Figure 1 shows the profile of such a test curve.

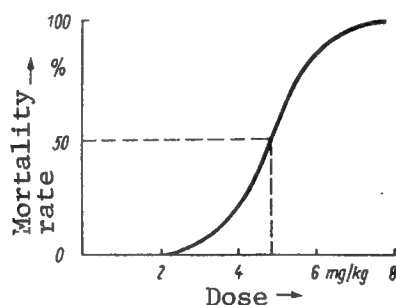


Fig. 1. Test curve for determining the LD_{50} .

It is evident from the curve that below a specific dose none of the test animals dies while above a certain dose 100 percent of the test animals die. The mean lethal dose, the value of LD_{50} , is located on the steepest part of the derived curve.

For many substances and groups of substances animal experimental tests are superfluous since in these cases there exist values based upon experience which indicate whether and to what extent these substances are capable of damaging the human organism. In a toxicological evaluation naturally preference should be given to such experience when grading a substance into one of the Poison Law classes.

Table 1 contains some LD_{50} values derived in the animal experiment together with the lethal dose for humans.

Table 1. Values of LD_{50} (Rats) and LD_{100} (Humans) [4, 5]

<u>Chemical Substance</u>	<u>LD_{50}, mg/kg</u>	<u>LD_{100}</u>	<u>Toxicity Class</u>
Arsenic trioxide	45.0	0.06 ... 0.3 g	1
Atropine	622	100.0 mg	1

* Subchronic effect: repeated administration of a substance within a fixed time.

Table 1 (continued)

<u>Chemical Substance</u>	<u>LD₅₀, mg/kg</u>	<u>LD₁₀₀</u>		<u>Toxicity Class</u>
Fluoracetic acid	0.2	2.00 ...	10.0 mg	1
Sodium fluoracetate	0.2	2.00 ...	10.0 mg	1
Mercuric chloride	37.0	0.20 ...	1.0 g	1
Strychnine	16.0		1.0 mg/kg	1
Triorthocresylphosphate	3,000.0		5.0 mg/kg	1
Acetanilide	800.0		4.0 g	2
Benzene	3,400.0	10.00 ...	30.0 ml	2
Chloroform	300.0	10.00 ...	30.0 ml	2
Formaldehyde	800.0	10.00 ...	50.0 ml	2
Methanol	4,100.0 (subcutaneous mouse)	5.00 ...	30.0 ml	2
Ammoniac solution 10%	--	3.00 ...	4.0 m.	2
Potassium hydroxide	365.0	10.00 ...	15.0 ml	2

The grading of substances can also be carried out by methods differing from the animal experimental tests prescribed in Section 1 of the first implementation ordinance for the Poison Law. An example of this is the triorthocresylphosphate listed in Table 1 for which the LD₅₀ was determined in the animal experiment while using about 3 g/kg body weight, which would not justify classification as a poison. The different effect (as compared with an animal) of this compound in the human organism leads to an acute toxicity and hence the compound was properly graded into Class 1 with respect to toxicity.

3. Responsibility for the Grading

As chemical substances and preparations are rapidly developed and subsequently newly introduced one must always proceed from the assumption that their toxic effect upon humans is not yet sufficiently well known or investigated. Therefore in Section 1, Paragraph 3, of the Poison Law there is the following requirement:

"The ministers and heads of other central state departments have the responsibility of testing for purposes of grading in accordance with criteria applicable to poisons all substances produced within their domain, or acquired therein or anticipated as imports."

Thus the grading prescribed in the law presupposes the submission of a toxicological expert opinion on the part of the applicant. In the National People's Army and in the Border Troops of the GDR the grading of new chemical substances is initiated by the chief of chemical services in the Ministry of National Defense. To this end the chiefs and division heads within whose areas of responsibility new substances are to come into use are required to submit a corresponding grading form.

Before their introduction into the GDR chemical substances to be imported must also be tested with respect to their toxicity according to the criteria

of the Poison Law. The responsibility for this lies with the importing agency, which is required to secure the requisite data from the manufacturer and transmit them to the committee of experts which specializes in the grading of poisons.

4. Committee of Experts for the Grading of Poisons

The tasks of and the composition of the committee of experts for the grading of poisons are regulated in Section 1, Paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Poison Law and in Section 2 of the first implementation ordinance for the Poison Law. In Paragraph 4 of the law it is stated that: "The minister of health shall decide on the grading of poisons."

Paragraph 5 says: "The minister of health shall be advised by a committee of experts in this grading. The members of the committee of experts are to be appointed by the minister of health on the basis of recommendations by the heads of the competent central state agencies."

In the first implementation ordinance for the Poison Law those areas are listed which may supply representatives to the committee of experts. Among them there is also a representative of the National People's Army appointed by the minister of national defense.

The tasks and the working procedure of the committee of experts are established in an instruction issued by the minister of health [6]. In accordance with this instruction the committee of experts for the grading of poisons has the following tasks:

i) Expert counseling of the minister of health in making decisions with regard to the grading of chemical substances with respect to toxicity into Classes 1 or 2 and with regard to regrading or elimination of already graded poisons on the basis of requirements corresponding to the most advanced state of scientific knowledge. The committee of experts handles applications for classification of a product in accordance with the Poison Law and handles inquiries regarding elucidation of the grading criteria of the Poison Law.

ii) Counseling the state hygiene inspection agencies, the labor hygiene inspection agency and the German People's Police, particularly in the prosecution of ordinance violations or punishable activities which are in violation of the Poison Law.

iii) Cooperation in setting up recommendations for the prevention of poisoning which could occur as a consequence particularly of marine accidents, fires, explosions and catastrophes.

iv) Cooperation in investigating and clarifying cases of poisoning related to marine accidents, fires, explosions and catastrophes.

v) Cooperation in the working up of recommendations for the transport of poisons.

vi) Cooperation in setting up recommendations for research and development tasks in the area of chemical substance toxicity insofar as it relates to their grading as poisons.

vii) Counseling the minister of health in setting up legal specifications in the domain of toxicology.

When decisions are made regarding the grading of chemical substances with respect to their toxicity as a rule representatives of the applicant factory or other operation are called upon.

Since the last issuance following interpolations of newly graded or regraded poisons or eliminations of poisons in the index of graded poisons in December 1979 the committee of experts has graded 85 active substances and also 15 preparations as poisons in Class 1 and 60 active substances together with 120 preparations as poisons in Class 2. At the same time 4 active substances and 12 preparations were stricken from the list or regraded into another toxicity class.

5. Public Announcement of Classified Poisons

The public announcement of classified poisons is regulated in Section 5, Paragraph 1, of the Poison Law and in Section 1 of the second implementation ordinance for the Poison Law [7]. The law states: "The minister of health must maintain an index of classified poisons. This index together with changes and supplements are published by the minister of health. It is the duty of the heads of the central state agencies to announce initially in an appropriate way any decision regarding the grading of poisons within their domains."

In addition, in the second implementation ordinance it is required that: "The substances named in Appendix 1 of this implementation ordinance are poisons of Class 1 in accordance with Section 1, Paragraph 2, of the Poison Law. The chemical substances named in Appendix 2 of this implementation ordinance are poisons of Class 2 in accordance with Section 1, Paragraph 2, of the Poison Law."

In order to keep the data easily accessible and in order to impose certain limits on the toxic preparations listed, as a rule only active substances are listed in Appendices 1 and 2 of the second implementation ordinance for the Poison Law. The manufacturers of preparations and pharmaca must estimate the toxicity of their products by comparison with the classified poisons contained in them.

The exact criteria stated in the Poison Law for the grading of poisons permit an estimate of toxicity strictly speaking only for poisons of Class 2 because for them the grading criteria give fixed limiting values. According to these limiting values one can estimate that preparations and pharmaca which contain less than 10 percent of poisons in Class 2 may be considered to be outside the scope of the regulations of the Poison Law as long as possible combination effects can be excluded.

Carrying out such estimates also for poisons of Class 1 presupposes a knowledge of the toxicity values for the corresponding substance. Thus on the basis of an LD₅₀ value of 88 mg/kg body weight in the rat p.o. [by mouth] for cadmium chloride it may be estimated that a 50-percent solution of cadmium chloride is in poison Class 2. However, such classifications are difficult and can certainly be carried out only by the expert.

The toxicological gradings of materials employed in plant protection, stores protection, wood protection, in controlling biological processes and in combating agents injurious to health appear at 2-year intervals in the index of plant protective agents. The reclassification of chemical substances in the poison index or their elimination from the index are published periodically in accord with the second implementation ordinance of the Poison Law. Interim announcements of this information appear in the enactments and communications of the Ministry of Health.

Table 2 contains a selection of the active substances newly classified since the last modification and supplementation of the second implementation ordinance of the Poison Law.

Table 2. Newly Classified Poisons

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Toxicity</u>		<u>Poison Class</u>
Sodium chlorite	LD ₅₀ p.o. rat	50 mg/kg	1
Chlorformic acid methylester	LD ₅₀ p.o. rat	50 mg/kg	1
Vanadium pentoxide	LD ₅₀ p.o. rat	24 mg/kg	1
Isophane phosphor	LD ₅₀ p.o. rat	28 mg/kg	1
Benzyl cyanide	--		1
Sodium azide	LD ₅₀ p.o. mouse	48 mg/kg	1
Allyl chloride	LD ₅₀ p.o. rat	860 mg/kg	2
Potassium cyanate	LD ₅₀ p.o. rat	841 mg/kg	2
Paraformaldehyde	LD ₅₀ p.o. rat	800 mg/kg	2
Chlorsulfonic acid	--		2
1,4-dihydroxybenzene (Hydrochinon)	--		2
Phosphorus pentoxide	LC rabbit	5 ... 7 g/m ³	2
1-chlor-2-nitrobenzene (o-Nitrochlorbenzene)	--		2

Note: LD₅₀--mean lethal dose; LC--lethal concentration.

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8008

CSO: 2300/310

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FINNISH CP ORGAN ON NEW SUBJECTIVITY IN GRAPHIC ARTS

Helsinki TIEDONANTAJA in Finnish 27 Jan 84 p 18

[Article by Taina Repo: "Expressionism--A New Wave in the GDR"]

[Text] There is too little discussion on pictorial arts in Finland. This was the conclusion arrived at during an evening of arts celebrated at the Cultural Center of the German Democratic Republic this week.

The artists and the audience participating in the discussion, however, found it difficult to bring the evening to an end; the new wave of expressionism in the GDR, among other things, was one of the most interesting topics of the evening.

The evening started with a short film and a slide show of the 9th exhibit of pictorial arts in the GDR held in Dresden which closed last spring after six months.

Artist Perttu Nasanen, who gave the presentation, stated that expressionism had been very evident in the Dresden exhibit. The most common motifs were anti-war themes or critique of an empty life.

German Tradition

It was noted that the number of representatives of this artistic orientation was increasing everywhere: perhaps the difficult world situation is reflected as a common concern in these intense and strongly colored works that penetrate the feelings and conscience of the spectator.

It is true that the Germans have strong expressionist traditions. The roots of expressionists, among them, the "passionate" or the "wild, young" ones, go all the way to the beginning of the century, when German expressionism influenced all modern art.

In a certain way, German art also has a literary tradition, Finland doesn't have one, Finns took their guidelines from Paris. Among Finns, Akseli Gallen-Kallela, who was a member of the Brucke group, was familiar with this German tradition, sculptor Raimo Heino pointed out during the discussion.

Die Brucke [bridge] group was founded in Dresden in 1905, and it was the core group of expressionism.

Realism as a Method

Today's artists in the GDR consider this foundation of tradition a hindrance to modern art. In the GDR, expressionism joins realism as a method, which is different from other countries, Perttu Nasanen said. He also told of shades of pessimism evident in Dresden. The same topic is discussed by the editor-in-chief of the GDR BILDENDE KUNST magazine, Barbara Barsch: "They are pictorializing their emotions, revealing the state of their souls, and they are asking the spectators for the causes. They express their hopelessness, hoping for change."

Why Not Discuss?

All the Finnish artists participating in the evening of arts were familiar with the art and life in the GDR. The Artists Association of our country has had an agreement of cooperation with GDR artists for ten years. The Finns have experienced the liveliness of discussion among GDR artists. Criticism, boldness, and versatility are reflected both in the discussions and in the works.

In Finland, however, it was noted that serious, knowledgeable study of art related matters, which would be essential for a fruitful discussion, is lacking.

One would imagine that expressionism in particular would be a good topic for discussion here in Finland, Jaakko Lintinen of TAIDE [Art] magazine said.

There are differences other than artistic and those of dialogue between our two countries. Maaretta Jaukutti of the Nordic Art Center reported that questions are only now rising in the Scandinavian countries as to what has happened to the artistic description of labor.

Labor has been one of the central motifs in the GDR ever since the birth of the republic. When social tasks are isolated, the artist will not bump into motifs like that without having to go and search for them.

Labor makes a difference in another sense as well. Cooperation with architecture, factories, and counties provides employment for all GDR artists. And there are almost six thousand of them.

The versatile pictorial art in the GDR is also visible in the street scenes in the cities, in hundreds of art works decorating gable walls and stairwells. A good and beautiful idea to put into use in Finland, too.

8200

CSO: 3617/98

TRAINING AT TECHNICAL MILITARY ACADEMY DESCRIBED

Budapest IGAZ SZO in Hungarian No 1, Jan 84 pp 35-37

[Article by Miklos Horvath: "Military School City"]

[Text] We Are Introducing the Zalka Mate Academy of Military Technology

There is a huge yellow building at the edge of Budapest's Nepliget [People's Park], along the Ulloi street. The entrance is guarded by two wheel-mounted cannons of 1848 vintage with dignified motionlessness. The wall bears a gold-lettered sign: Zalka Mate Technical Military Academy. But in the city and perhaps in the whole country they just call it by its short name: the Zalka.

It is a military school city with numerous buildings, streets and squares. Old and new coexist peacefully side by side. Nobly simple buildings from the last century recall the historic past, and the Zalka abounds with memories.

During the time of the Council Republic the barracks took on the name of Karl Marx. The First Red (Workers) Infantry Regiment and the 32nd Red Infantry Regiment were formed within these walls, and the volunteers of these two regiments went to the front directly from here.

After the liberation this was the home of the Kossuth National Defense Academy, the Defense Support Officers School, the Petofi Defense Officers School, and also of the Kossuth Lajos Artillery Officer School, and from 1 March 1957 for over 10 years also of the ETI, that is, the United Officer School.

On 1 August 1967 the academy, at the same time it was being declared university level educational institution, was named for Mate Zalka, the legendary General Lukacs, the internationalist military commander who died a hero's death in the Spanish civil war. In the Academy's beautiful museum a memorial corner preserves the memorabilia related to the donor of the name.

During the 15-year existence of the Zalka Mate Military Technical Academy very big changes have taken place not only in its external shape but also in its contents.

The students are trained to handle, operate and repair the most modern military technology equipment in accordance with the very high level of requirements of modern officer training. The complexes of classroom buildings, the shops, laboratories and specialized cubicles which aid practical training are the basic foundations of training.

Besides the buildings which provide education, let us also mention the--already materialized--idea of Brigadier General Gyorgy Paal, the school's commander, according to which a cultured, aesthetic environment can aid the students in further improving their educational achievements. Cheerful green areas, several hundred young trees, flowers--grown in the local hothouse--make Forinyak street, the main street of the Zalka complex, and its vicinity, the areas surrounding the modern swimming pool and the sports combine with its artificial surface, friendlier and more home-like. And these nice green grass-covered patches not only beautify the academy but are also the scene of active relaxation.

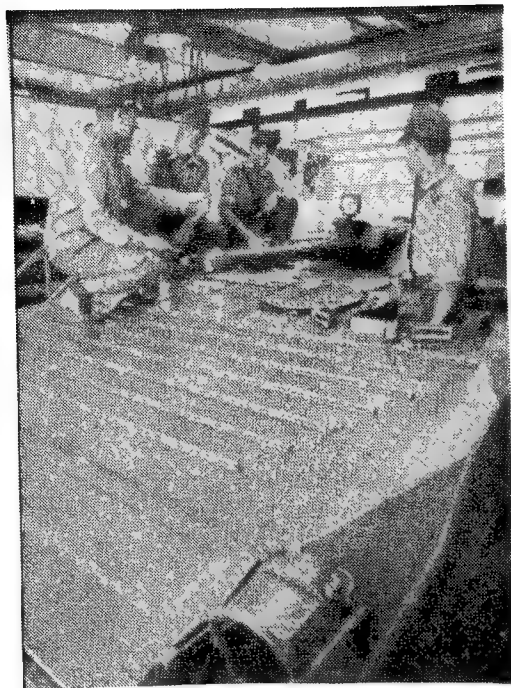
The academy's leaders say that demands must be made, but in order to meet them the conditions of relaxation and regeneration must also be provided, since studying is also easier in an aesthetic environment.

"We are training the future officers with technical knowledge for subunit commander level or a level corresponding to this"--said Colonel Dr Otto Herczeg, head of the academy's department of politics.--"That is, we train according to two basic profiles: from the character of our institution it follows that acquiring the technical and technological information is very important. But education is also conducted in areas of not expressly technical character. Our students can study fields of troop antiaircraft missiles and artillery, domestic antiaircraft missiles, communications, radio technology, reconnaissance and leadership technology, chemical defense, general weaponry, battle and motor vehicle technology, as well as battle support and military finance."

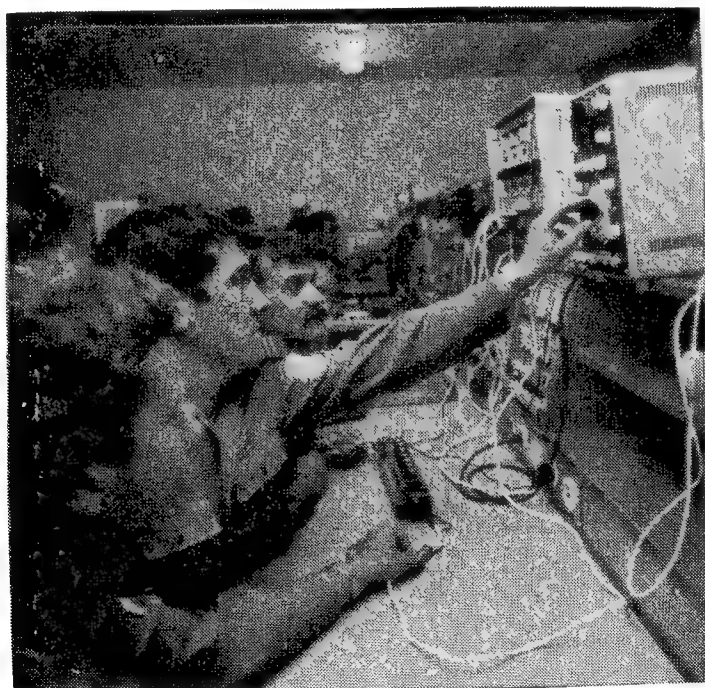
It is understandable that educational activity is one of the most important tasks at Zalka. In the last academic year the average of the commissioned students was 3.7; 17 percent of them left the Alma Mater with an excellent rating, and 47 percent with a classification of good. These numbers are especially valuable since the average of the admissions tests unfortunately falls short of this achievement.

"The regulated lifestyle"--Colonel Herczeg continued--"the organized self-education and systematic studying, as well as the broad scale of the incentive system together have an effect on our young people. The pedagogic activity of the teachers and home-room heads, and constant attention to the educational achievement--in which, of course, the political organs also assist--all serve the goal of the students acquiring to the highest degree possible the education specified in the regulations and notes. And the socialist competition movement makes this activity even better organized."

A few years ago a new format was introduced in all military academies to prepare the first year students: for one year they can more thoroughly familiarize themselves with the weapon types and special units of the nation's army in freshmen's subgroups.



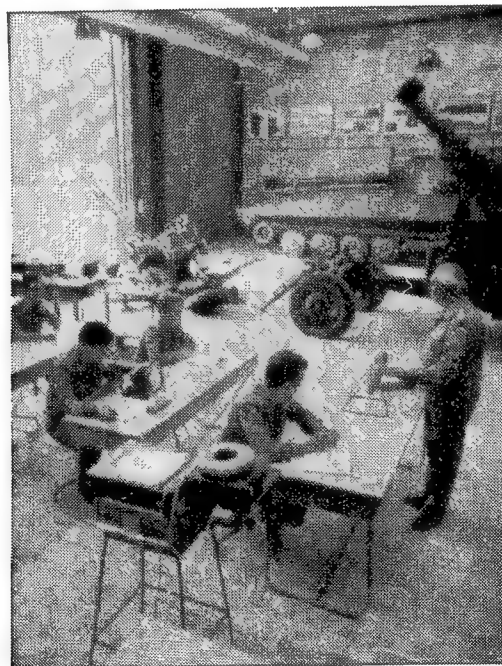
Masterful operation of the teletype is one of the basic tasks of the future communications officers.



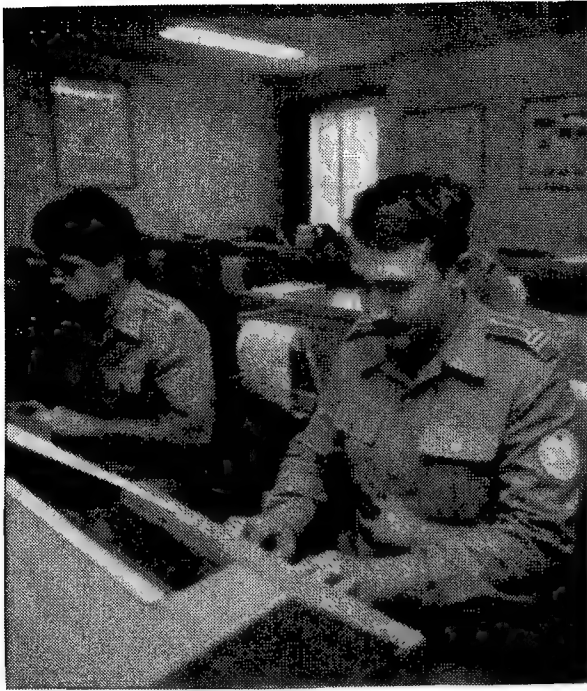
The future weapons technicians are trained in multifunctional specialty classrooms.



In the radio technology department the students learn about the most modern radars.



Shop practice session at the department of battle and motor vehicle technology.



Laboratories with modern equipment help in the training.



Statue of the name giver was unveiled on 23 April 1971.



Zalka Mate Technical Military Academy.

"With this form of training"--we heard at the academy--"we provide a firmer, more standardized foundation for the academic work of the following years, and this uniformity produces results not only in studying but also in the behavior and discipline of the young people. By the end of the first year the people's armed forces also opens up for the recruits in ways they had no way of meeting before. Thus it is easier for the students to apply themselves and select a profession, and for us commanders also there are fewer problems in providing the professions best suited to their abilities."

Besides teaching technical skills the people at Zalka also think of the facultative knowledge-expanding formats which broaden and increase the general knowledge, with which they are designed to bring up to the same level the various depths and contents of the educational material of the secondary schools.

"Unfortunately the knowledge of history of the young people who come here from the secondary schools is also rather lacking"--we learned at the academy--"and making up for this places an important requirement for our academies. Our pupils like to use the voluntary methods of expanding their knowledge, and the basic organizations of the party and KISZ [Communist Youth League] provide far reaching support for these ways of increasing one's knowledge."

The political organizations of Zalka academy also encourage and mobilize the achievement of ever better educational results, but they also do much to organize so that free time can be spent usefully. They are forming amateur artistic groups, search out the pupils with the most diverse spheres of interest and promote their activities. Beyond organized sports activity in various sports departments, they also encourage the officer candidates to participate in mass sport movements.

Plant engineering and business economics officers are being trained at the Zalka Mate Military Technical Academy. One must work hard during the 4 years of training for the double diploma, which authorizes its holder to perform the military assignment and the same level of civilian occupation. The students want to meet their rather difficult tasks with good academic achievements. When someone has chosen armed service of the nation as his life's profession, not only must he be a professional who can master modern military technology, he must also be a representative of our policies, an every day political worker. People at Zalka live and work by these principles.

8584

CSO: 2500/218

COMPETITION FOR ENTRANCE TO MILITARY ACADEMIES ANNOUNCED

Budapest IGAZ SZO in Hungarian No 12, Dec 83 p 23

[Announcement by the Ministry of Defense]

[Text] We invite men who choose the military service of our working people as their profession and who wish to become officers of the Hungarian People's Army or the Border Guards of the Ministry of the Interior, to apply for admission.

1. The conditions for applying for admission are: Hungarian citizenship, an unblemished past record and moral and political trustworthiness; state of health suitable for professional military service, certificate of final examination acquired or to be obtained in the current academic year; in general, age no higher than 23, for skilled workers gainfully employed, no higher than 25.

2. Secondary-school students applying to a military academy can obtain their necessary document from the principal of their school, those who have graduated earlier from the county replacement center and area defense command (in Budapest from the Capital City Replacement Center), and regular soldiers from their commanding officers.

To the application documents must be appended: an autobiography written in one's own hand, the final-examination certificate of those who have graduated earlier, a chest screen X-ray, no older than 3 months, issued by a TB dispensary (verification).

3. The applicants can request admission to:

a) the Lajos Kossuth Military Academy, where instruction is given in the specialties of mechanized rifleman; combat-vehicle driver; reconnaissance scout; rocket and artilleryman; technician, overground construction and BM [Ministry of the Interior] border guard;

b) the Mate Zalka Technical Military Academy, where instruction is given in the specialties of troop antiaircraft rockets; troop antiaircraft artilleryman; domestic antiaircraft complex; signaling; radio electronics; locator technology; guidance technology; chemical defense; general weaponry; combat and motor vehicle technology; supply services and military finance;

c) The Gyorgy Killian Military Academy of Aviation, where instruction is given in the specialties of airplane pilot; helicopter pilot; airplane dynamic-lift driving mechanism; helicopter dynamic-lift driving mechanism; airplane on-board instrument technology; radio technology; weapons technology and fighter-plane pilot, plane spotter; furthermore, the academy engages in the preparation of experts for civilian aviation.

Applicants can at the same time apply for admission to other institutes of higher education.

4. The applicants take part in an entrance examination at the beginning of the month of February (they receive notification of the exact date 10 days earlier) in the Hungarian People's Army Recruiting Center. The entrance examination consists of health and psychological examinations, a test of physical aptitude, as well as committee conversation. The applicants bring with them their school record, the gainfully employed their work record.

The decision on admission occurs on the basis of personal requests and performance provided on the entrance examination. From among the most qualified applicants are also selected students for foreign military academies.

The commanding officers of the academies (the proper authorities of the BM Border Guards and of the KM [Ministry of Transport]) notify the applicants of their decision in writing by May 31. The Ministry of Transport enters into a contract with the students of civilian aviation.

Applicants finishing their secondary-school studies in the current academic year forward their certificate of final examination to the academy's commandership by June 30 at the latest. In default of so doing the admission loses its validity.

Appeals because of rejection of admission may be filed within 15 days of notification with the commanding officer of the academy (BM or KM authority), in the case of unsuitability because of health, with the chairman of the Central Recruiting Committee of the Hungarian People's Army.

5. At military academies the period of study is 4 years; beginning of the year of study is September 1.

In the first year the students take part in uniform fundamental instruction, and thereafter they choose a concrete specialty, except for those admitted for airplane and helicopter pilot, fighter-plane pilot, plane spotter as well as the BM Border Guards and civilian aviation.

Students who successfully complete the third year of study are promoted to the rank of ensign.

After the state examination those qualified begin their service as professional officers of the Hungarian People's Army and the Ministry of the Interior's Border Guards, respectively. After their graduation the students of civilian aviation receive the rank of reserve officer, and it is their turn for employment in the civilian job market.

Over and above military instruction the military academies give general school Russian language-teacher instruction in the special fields of production engineer, business administrator, fighter-plane pilot and plane spotter.

Application deadline: January 15.

Ministry of Defense

12327

CSO: 2500/217

DEGENERATE LIFE-STYLE OF POPULATION CAUSES OFFICIAL CONCERN

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 19 Feb 84 p 4

[Commentary by Margit Csakvary: "Dilemmas"]

[Text] Physicians often are reproached for having combated the great diseases and epidemics of the past century more successfully than they are combating the present ones, the epidemic diseases peculiar to civilized societies.

There is some truth in this. But it is far more difficult and complicated to combat a disease when it is caused not by bacteria, but by shortcomings of one's life-style. The physician cannot stay the hand of every teenager who is lighting his first cigarette, or who became accustomed at an early age to unhealthy rich foods, too much sweets, and to lounging in front of the TV set. Yet the admonitions and warnings are rarely heeded, and by no means only among teenagers, because the consequences of smoking, unsound nutrition, lack of exercise, and of physical and mental indolence become evident only years and sometimes decades later. The time span is so broad that this warning process is not dramatically swift. (Unlike in the case of epidemics of contagious diseases.) One of the great dilemmas of inculcating a sound way of life that serves to prevent diseases and maintain health is the extreme difficulty of making vividly perceptible the relationship between the diseases particular to civilized communities and the factors causing these diseases.

Live Differently

Inexorable statistics show that our blood vessels become sclerotic ahead of time, and that complaints of heart trouble, diabetes, digestive disorders, neuropathies and neuroses are too frequent. Their incidence increases in direct proportion--or in our time, already exponentially--with unhealthy living. Many people are saying: "There might be something in it (meaning the risk factors of everyday unhealthy living). But my grandfather died with a cigar in his mouth at the age of 90, and every morning he drank a good glass of his own home-distilled whiskey." Well, aside from the fact that the one-time grandfather had lived his days at a different pace and under different circumstances than his grandson today, individual faculties unquestionably also play a role in how resistant someone's organism is and in how much of a harmful effect he is able to tolerate. Man's life span is determined genetically, but within wide limits. And those who constantly put the resistance, strength and endurance of their organisms to test through unhealthy living (burning their candle

at both ends) might reach only the lower limit of their genetically feasible life span.

"We should be living differently," said Dr Attila Bagyoni, medical director of the National and Budapest Institute for Education in Hygiene (Orszagos es Fovarosi Egeszsegnevelesi Intezet), when we discussed recently that we, too, could force a retreat of the epidemic of diseases peculiar to civilized communities, similarly to other countries (where education in how to live a healthier life has produced a turnaround in recent years). We could avoid and prevent the shocking fact that an increasing number of ever-younger people of work age are dying suddenly due to infarctions and cardiovascular diseases.

Prevention

It is a question of vital importance that prevention does not remain long side-tracked where it had once been shunted. For medical science has clarified the prospects of life and the conditions of healthy living. And recognition of the importance of prevention is reflected in the documents on health care. (Consider, for example, the program for the prevention of sclerotic cardiovascular diseases, or the mental hygiene program.) However, consistent realization of effective prevention is an extremely complicated process that extends beyond the competence of the health-care system. And despite every good intention, it encounters numerous objective and subjective difficulties. The network of institutions for prevention is extremely small in comparison with society's needs and does not carry sufficient weight, neither within the health-care system nor on the scale of society. Within the medical profession, those who work in preventive medicine rank very low in prestige. The teaching of the preventive approach likewise does not receive the emphasis that its social significance would merit. The situation is further complicated by the internal interest relations within the medical profession, and by the fact that effective methods of prevention have not been elaborated. The dilemmas of teaching how to lead a healthier life are only compounded by the fact that within the health-care service itself the question of prevention has not been assigned basically and definitely its final place.

Efforts

And these dilemmas will not diminish until every single worker in the health-care service--whether professor, district physician or nurse--learns not to regard a patient simply as a "workpiece." The dilemmas of health maintenance and of the prevention of diseases will remain so long as the patient is not treated and helped as an integral part of his immediate and wider environment, as an individual who is tied by thousands of threads to his work, workplace, fellow workers, and the members of his family. And until then there cannot be any improvement also in the doctor-patient relationship that is closely linked to more purposeful education in hygiene.

Why is all this so urgent? Because much is at stake at present. Doctors should not have to hold a series of lectures on hygiene and undertake extra work to maintain the health of their patients and prevent the occurrence of diseases. All this should be a part of their everyday work.

All this requires, of course, that not only laws and resolutions speak of teaching how to live healthier lives, of maintaining health and preventing diseases, and that recognition of the importance of prevention be not reflected only in the documents on health care. Instead, the present disease-centered approach--which views passively the development of a disease and cures it with high-level care once the disease has already struck--must be replaced by a health-centered approach and by a strategy that conforms to it. Because otherwise, despite all the well-meaning efforts, the question of prevention will remain unsolved, and this harbors the danger of a further intensification of the diseases peculiar to civilized communities.

1014

CS0: 2500/238

HUNGARY

EDUCATION WEEKLY SUPPORTS RED CROSS DRUG PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

Budapest KOZNEVELES in Hungarian 3 Feb 84 p 5

[Article by Mrs Janos Simon: "Preventing Harmful Habits"]

[Text] An increasing number of our young people are turning to smoking, drinking and most recently to using hallucinogenic drugs. The sixth congress of the Hungarian Red Cross has made combating harmful habits the number one health education task for its organizations. Since the development of harmful habits often occurs between the ages 11 and 17 we want health education to pay close attention to our youth.

In the spirit of the resolution--while not neglecting to continue our health education--effective 1984, we have declared February to be the month of combating habit-related illnesses. This means that under the guidance of presiding Red Cross instructors our youth groups and basic organizations will organize and offer various programs during the period of the campaign aimed mainly at the upper grade students of our grade schools and the first and second year students of our secondary educational institutions. These programs may include small-group discussions, debate forums, lectures and film presentations with the participation of doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists and welfare workers. Other things that are being offered include the organization of competitions, evidence-finding and other dramatized games, court trials dealing with harmful-habit related crimes; drawing competitions for depicting experiences, desires and critical observations, and simple student experiments aimed at demonstrating the harmful effects of alcohol and smoking. As an experiment, in 1983 we went to organize campaigns in 22 primary, secondary and vocational training institutions in four counties. In the course of these campaigns we have gathered information about the effectiveness of our educational work so far, about the experiences, attitudes and beliefs of our young people, and about ways of getting them involved in preventing problems in the future.

The experiences we have gathered in the course of our experiment show that our young people have only superficial knowledge about

the harmful effects and consequences of habits. Sniffing and the use of hallucinogenic are problems about which some parents know nothing at all, while others only know very little. We do not have any time-tested methods or means for preventing and curing habit-related illnesses. In this respect our young people's views are sharply divided. Aside from providing information and education, working to break the habit gradually, giving out punishment and offering various free-time programs most of them are not aware of any other effective methods.

The causes which lead our young people to resort to harmful habits are many and complex, including a non-feeling and non-loving family environment neglectful of children, loneliness, defenselessness, curiosity, impressionability, peer pressure, frequent stress situations and also the fact that drinking and smoking are considered to be symbols of turning adult. Nor should we neglect to mention the psychological aspects of habits.

From the data we have gathered in the course of our experimental campaign we can conclude that the only way to make prevention more effective than what it is today is by placing greater emphasis on caring, on sincerely listening to our children's problems and on exemplary adult behavior. It is most desirable, furthermore, that the cooperation among our Red Cross activists, educators, parents and health workers be improved. Only by searching for solutions and effective methods together and by paying closer attention to sharing our experiences and to consultations among our experts can we achieve any results.

The national leadership of the Red Cross has taken another step toward helping this campaign: we have prepared a guide for our presiding Red Cross instructors and educators entitled "What Can We Do to Prevent Harmful Habits?" The publication is aimed mainly at broadening the views of our educators. Also: we have published posters, various kinds of stickers and pamphlets, containing two different game descriptions of the evidence-finding game for our young people.

We are calling on our educators to cooperate with the presiding Red Cross instructors in charge of managing this campaign and with our base organizations. They should help in order to ensure that our young people can find the joyful life they seek in cultured community relations, work, creation and in feeling a sense of responsibility for their fellow man.

9379

CSO: 2500/235

HUNGARY

RADIO DOCUMENTARY SERIES NOTES DRUG PROBLEM WIDESPREAD DOMESTICALLY

Budapest UJ TUKOR in Hungarian 5 Feb 84 p 30

[Review by Janos Balog of a radio documentary by Ferenc Kubinyi entitled "Report from the Twilight Zone" (director: Laszlo Konter, reporter: Sandor Gyorgy, dramaturgist: Lajos Lorand): "Hard Drugs --A Radio Commentary"]

[Text] Drugs may be the last of this world's latest temptations which for a long time we have claimed, or perhaps only hoped, has avoided us. Has this kind of thinking been self-deceiving? Perhaps it has. But who is not susceptible on occasions to somewhat confusing wishes with actual possibilities, especially when it comes to questions of such vital importance.

No one should believe, not even those who have heard the above program that by saying: sure, because we had to have foreign tourism, all that coming and going, a lot of foreigners whose luggages can hide dangerous drugs as well as life philosophies that are just as dangerous, and worst of all a profit-minded attitude which disregards costs regardless of how horrible they may be, that they are right. Or that by reproaching us with this they can make us wish ourselves back repentingly to the times of total seclusion, isolation, closed borders and to living in a prison-like country. Which would not really be possible anyway because while many important things could perhaps be kept out or kept in, the most we could hope to accomplish would be to filter out justifiably and rightly forbidden articles and to expose those involved in trafficking them. And do this we undoubtedly must. However, those who in turning their backs to the rest of the world so loudly claim that they would be "content just with what this little country of ours can offer them" fail to understand not only the world we live in, but also "this little country of ours" as we know it today. A country which cannot sustain itself on its own. It would be useless and in fact foolish for us to continue to damn ourselves for our instability and to mourn in sackcloth and ashes over it.

Ferenc Kubinyi's documentary kept itself distant from even suggesting anything like this. First of all, because both he and the

doctors, psychologists and other experts who were called on to comment are very well aware of all the issues involved. Not to mention the fact that the drugs which small groups of our young people have been experimenting with are mostly domestically made pharmaceutical products and chemical substances which when consumed by using certain methods unfortunately have effects that are similar to and are no less dangerous than those of the harder drugs that are smuggled into our country. In other words, even if it were possible, "sealing our borders air tight" would hardly be effective.

The question whether the problem is widespread or negligible was also wisely debated in the program. According to studies, in just one decade 27 young people have died as a result of "sniffing." We also heard that in America which is considered to be the primary target of the drug trade some 100 deaths have been recorded in the past decade. Still it is useless to calculate ratios. For although statistical records are kept differently everywhere, there is no doubt that ours are objective enough in this respect. But 27 is still a terribly high number!

Now, having heard the program twice I can tell you that even one such death is intolerable. Kubinyi also had the parents speak. It was distressing to listen to them. Yet, it was also uplifting to hear them as, although grief-stricken, they were cautioning their fellow parents and all other young people.

Another reason why we should not debate the seriousness of having lost 27 victims is because the resulting emotional, nervous-system related and general health damage may also be catastrophic and tragic even if the danger of death has been averted. Also heard from were the survivors, the people who have become physically and emotionally broken as a result of sniffing.

We have made the right decision by not handling this problem as a taboo. As a family "shame" about which it is not proper to talk in front of others. Which does not mean that if now we begin to write as many sensational reports about it as possible everything will return to normal. Of course, a good report can also help, and it would be a big mistake to underestimate the power of the open, wise and responsible voice of journalism. Kubinyi's documentary program has been a high-quality example of this. Its lessons have been manifold.

Consequently, this phenomenon, however it may develop in the future, has long assumed the character of a problem which must be dealt with seriously. All the more since our police and public health agencies are unable to handle it by themselves. Sniffers cannot be locked up, and they escape from the neurology wards. The most promising way to combat the problem is by providing extensive information. Because the cause, the often mentioned complexity and the many

difficulties of life will remain with us. We will be lucky if they do not get worse. Hence, we should rely on persistent and painstakingly thorough explanations. On the power of the word which we must believe will be effective. As the father who lost a child in this tragedy has put it: one cannot fight against something he does not know.

By airing Ferenc Kubinyi's program our radio has acted in this spirit.

9379

CSO: 2500/235

WORLD PEACE OPINION POLL RESULTS RELEASED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish No 9, 11 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by (PAP): "What and Who Imperil Peace?"]

[Text] The public's view of the international situation was the subject of a poll taken by the Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Polish Radio and Television Program Studies. The group polled was comprised of 1000 people from 200 regions drawn by lot, representing Poland's overall adult population.

The evaluation of the international situation in 1983 was generally negative. 59 percent of those polled expressed the opinion that on the international scale it was not a good year, and only 6 percent evaluated it positively. The year 1983 also brought an increase in society's fears for the security of our country.

The international policy of the US was seen by society opinion as the greatest source of war danger for Poland. This view was held in April 1982 by 35 percent of the people polled who recognized the existence of a danger of war to Poland, by 58 percent of those polled in December 1982, and by 61 percent of those polled at the end of the past year. Polish foreign policy, on the other hand, was evaluated positively by the majority of those polled. The question, "Does Poland's foreign policy contribute to the maintenance of peace in the world?" was answered positively by 68 percent of those polled and negatively by 14 percent.

The widespread existence of antiwar feelings in Polish society was attested to by the answers to the question, "What consequences would a new war have for Poland?" ; 65 percent of those polled believed that total annihilation would result, and 20 percent foresaw irreparable losses.

The poll was taken a few days after the publication of Yuriy Andropov's statement on the placement of American missiles in western Europe. The USSR's resignation from participation in the Geneva negotiations was seen as justified by 48 percent of the respondents--and unjustified by 23 percent. The announcement of the placement of Soviet missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia was also submitted for evaluation: 53 percent of those polled saw this decision as necessary and only 18 percent held a different opinion. In answer to the question asked before the installation of the new rockets, "Is there a

balance of forces between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact, or does one side have a supremacy?", 38 percent of the respondents said that the forces were more or less equal. Every fifth person polled believed that NATO had supremacy, every tenth believed that the Warsaw Pact had it, and every third person had no opinion.

Overall, [illegible] percent of the respondents found the present international situation regarding world peace and detente unfavorable, while only 7 percent found it favorable. It was mainly the US that--in the opinion of those polled--carried the blame for this. The question, "Which of the two states--the USSR or the US--is displaying more goodwill in the search for an agreement on disarmament?"--caused 49 percent of the respondents to reply that the USSR did, and only 4 percent that the US did.

The general pessimism of Polish society in evaluating the current international situation corresponded with the lack of optimism about the future. Only 15 percent of all those polled expected an improvement in 1984 in the world situation as far as peace and detente were concerned, 28 percent anticipated no changes, and 36 percent believed that the situation may deteriorate further. It was characteristic that while in previous years armed conflicts were usually seen as cause for worry, the arms race and the placement of new missiles in Europe have now become the major cause.

12270

CSO: 2600/646

MEDIA OFFICIAL CASTS FINANCIAL DOUBT ON SUMMER OLYMPICS COVERAGE

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Jan 84 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Mirosław Wojciechowski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, by Hanna Frenkiel of PAP]

[Text] [Question] What can the radio and television audience expect in 1984 programming?

[Answer] Generally speaking, a richer program offering, which I believe is already evident. I am justified in this opinion not only by the fact that radio and television broadcasts have been fully restored but also by the proposal to make them more interesting and attractive, especially in the television format. In this attempt, we have outlined the TV programs in more detail, thereby creating the possibility of satisfying the total audience. These attempts of ours have already shown results in the form of a definite increase in the viewing audience in comparison with the same period of last year, even as much as twofold in some of the time-slots. Broadcasting has become more orderly. The viewer knows which programs he can expect at what time. Obviously, our most important concern is the quality of our programs. Without good quality, even perfect radio and television scheduling cannot pass the test.

[Question] What then will constitute this quality?

[Answer] In the judgment of the majority of viewers in Poland as well as in other countries, the quality of the TV programs is dependent to a large degree upon the level and attractiveness of the film repertoire. It is still too early to announce specific titles of films, but I would like to assure you that during the year we will air more than 1,000 of these, and among them there will be an adequate number of premier events and popular hits. We will present a feature movie each day, and on Saturday and Sunday we are suggesting two or three features for each of these days.

It is certain that the new series called "Portfolio of Film Festivals" will not be a disappointment. I would like to mention some of the other features announced by Channel 2: "Literature and the Screen," "Cinema of the Polyglots," a number of educational films including biographical series, for instance, the Anglo-Hungarian co-production of "Wagner" with Richard Burton, John Gielgud

and Laurence Olivier. It is not by chance that this concentration has been directed toward Channel 2, since its character is definitely a cultural and artistic one. In Polish TV's Channel 2 programming there are more musical segments than in that of Channel 1. Recently we have inaugurated the "Channel 2 Philharmonic" season. We have plans for performances by concert artists, as well as cabaret and bandstand acts, poetry symposiums and concerts requested by the youth.

In Channel 1 programming we would like to show a little more concern for coverage of sports, television coverage of which is always an unsettled question.

The TV Theatre is very important for artistic creativity in television programming. The most important objective at this time is the rebuilding of repertoire resources for the Monday, Popular, Fact and Fancy, and Variety Theatres. We intend to have more than 50 shows originating in the field, the majority of which will be in centers beyond the Warsaw area.

At this point we are making reference to the specific problems of Channel 2. Its concept hinges to a large degree upon the utilization of the creative potential concentrated around the television industry. I do not deny the fact that in connection with this I have hopes which go beyond mere program offering. I am looking to have TV broadcasting as accessible as possible to regional cultural and creative centers, and to have Polish Television contribute to cultural growth in our country. We are encouraging the activities of the television territorial centers toward attracting all the forces which can provide a valuable input in Polish cultural and artistic development.

[Question] Is it not a rarity to hear viewers' criticism on the subject of the coordination of both programs and their constantly occurring changes?

[Answer] When there are two programs, they not only create the possibility but the necessity of a choice, especially if they want to compete with each other. We attempt however, to construct our programs so that they produce as little conflict as possible, particularly between age groups within viewer families. A typical example is the programming of the last days of the holidays, when we broadcast 21 movies. We scheduled them so that all films could be seen in their entirety.

I do, however, share the opinion of the viewers on the subject of sudden program changes, although we should not put the blame solely on TV in all cases. We have to remember that television has to react quickly to situations occurring nationally and worldwide. It is not possible to program everything in TV, this must be obvious. So it happens that an unexpected series of events in national or international developments results in an inevitable program delay. I assure you, however, that we are doing everything possible to have these interruptions occur as seldom as we can.

I would like to add that we have concern for a variety of conveniences for the viewer. For instance, the afternoon slots for childrens' programs are

now aired somewhat later, to allow more people to bring home the little viewers from school or pre-school before the programs begin. In turn, moving our "Goodnight" to 7 pm gives more leeway for fitting the feature film into the afternoon program. Finally, the local news is scheduled earlier, since up to this time it had directly preceded the main edition of DTV and resulted in a so-called clustering of information.

[Question] Will the Polish public have the occasion to view the Olympics this year on television?

[Answer] From Sarajevo--yes. The broadcast of the Summer Olympics from Los Angeles presents some problems, mainly from the standpoint of expense. The spending of 2 million dollars requires serious consideration. Let us not forget that the tense international situation can jeopardize the ultimate organization of the Summer Olympics. In case of their cancellation, there will be no refund of monies.

Obviously, our financial difficulties are not only limited to foreign exchange. The continuing escalation of production and broadcasting costs, together with efforts to uplift their quality, create the problematic financial situation. The takeover by the Committee for Radio and Television of the income provided by the usage tax on radio and television [RTV] receivers, popularly known as subscription payments, will barely cover a third of the committee's requirements, while it should cover the total.

I would like to remind you that the reception range of Station 1 of Polish Radio extends over 100 percent of the country, while that of Station 3 and 4 covers 99 percent. TV Channel 1 is received over 96 percent of the country's territory and Channel 2 over 74 percent. The number of radio subscribers last year came close to 9 million, and of TV nearly 8.5 million. The last few years do not show substantial changes in these figures.

[Question] So then, what is the realistic perspective for TV Channel 3?

[Answer] The case of TV Channel 3 does not involve putting a new channel into use, but depends solely on organizing new activities (part of which is the creation of an independent management). This will allow for a more compact and systematized direction of the morning broadcast segment on weekdays with educational programs. We are hoping that, within the range of our capabilities, programs of this kind will contribute the resolution of such important national problems as building construction and food supply.

12306

CSO: 2600/644

STATISTICAL BREAKDOWN OF CLERGY RELEASED

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish No 16, 20-22 Jan 84 p 9

[Text] According to the figures from 20 October 1983, the Catholic Church in Poland in 1983 had 21,643 priests, including 16,200 diocesan priests and 5,443 priests in religious orders. Ordained were 731 priests, including 515 diocesan and 216 for religious orders. There were 5,207 seminarians in Poland in diocesan seminaries and 2,474 in seminaries belonging to religious orders. There were 1,054 diocesan seminarians in the first year of studies and 577 seminarians in religious orders in the first year of studies. In 1982, on the other hand, 346 priests died, including 270 diocesan and 76 in religious orders.

A detailed presentation follows of the numbers of diocesan priests and seminarians and priests and seminarians in religious orders from 1979 to 1983.

Diocesan Priests and Priests in Religious Orders

in 1979 there were 20,108 priests, including 15,305 diocesan and 4,893 in orders
in 1980 there were 20,234 priests, including 15,486 diocesan and 4,748 in orders
in 1981 there were 20,676 priests, including 15,626 diocesan and 5,050 in orders
in 1982 there were 21,059 priests, including 15,942 diocesan and 5,117 in orders
in 1983 there were 21,643 priests, including 16,200 diocesan and 5,443 in orders

Newly Ordained Priests

in 1979 there were 589, including 407 diocesan and 182 in orders
in 1980 there were 632, including 470 diocesan and 162 in orders
in 1981 there were 688, including 482 diocesan and 206 in orders
in 1982 there were 775, including 571 diocesan and 204 in orders
in 1983 there were 731, including 515 diocesan and 216 in orders

Seminarians

in 1979 there were 5,845 seminarians, including 4,179 diocesan and 1,666 in orders
in 1980 there were 6,285 seminarians, including 4,449 diocesan and 1,836 in orders
in 1981 there were 6,714 seminarians, including 4,727 diocesan and 1,987 in orders
in 1982 there were 7,225 seminarians, including 5,018 diocesan and 2,207 in orders
in 1983 there were 7,681 seminarians, including 5,207 diocesan and 2,474 in orders

First Year

in 1979 there were 1,517 seminarians, including 1,081 diocesan and 436 in orders
in 1980 there were 1,530 seminarians, including 1,060 diocesan and 470 in orders
in 1981 there were 1,571 seminarians, including 1,105 diocesan and 466 in orders
in 1982 there were 1,755 seminarians, including 1,210 diocesan and 545 in orders
in 1983 there were 1,631 seminarians, including 1,054 diocesan and 577 in orders

Deceased Priests

in 1979--283 priests, including 214 diocesan and 69 in orders
in 1980--347 priests, including 285 diocesan and 62 in orders
in 1981--347 priests, including 265 diocesan and 82 in orders
in 1982--346 priests, including 270 diocesan and 76 in orders

Table 1. Diocesan Seminarians (figures from 20 October 1983)

Num. order	Diocese	Year of Studies							Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1.	in Bialystok	13	18	10	16	16	8	--	81
2.	Chelm	60	53	36	32	22	27	--	230
3.	Czestochowa	35	42	40	30	20	29	--	196
4.	in Drohiczyn	8	5	2	10	8	3	--	36
5.	Gdansk	28	23	25	12	11	11	--	110
6.	Gnieszno	38	25	30	16	34	20	--	163
7.	Gorzow	31	42	26	17	17	27	--	164
8.	Katowice	59	46	44	53	32	35	35	304
9.	Kielce	32	36	34	32	18	18	--	170
10.	Koszalin-								
	Kolobrzeg	33	35	25	22	22	10	--	147
11.	Krakow	82	76	62	53	60	40	--	373
12.	in Lubaczow	7	5	4	3	5	5	--	29
13.	Lublin	64	51	41	34	30	27	--	247
14.	Lomza	27	29	27	22	20	18	--	143
15.	Lodz	31	30	26	17	18	28	--	150
16.	Opole	42	62	32	49	34	23	--	242
17.	Plock	27	24	19	16	21	17	--	124
18.	Poznan	47	47	43	38	42	31	--	248
19.	Przemysl	69	57	55	61	60	39	--	341
20.	Sandomierz-								
	Radom	40	33	38	38	24	22	--	195
21.	Siedlce	26	31	19	18	24	26	--	144
22.	Szczecin-								
	Kamien	17	30	17	32	17	5	--	118
23.	Tarnow	64	62	47	42	38	42	--	295
24.	Warmia	37	37	36	19	29	25	--	183
25.	Warsaw	68	62	67	45	43	35	--	320
26.	Wloclawek	30	22	31	21	24	18	--	145
27.	Wroclaw	39	63	61	45	51	47	--	300
Total:		1,054	1,046	897	795	750	630	35	5,207

Table 2. Seminarians in Religious Orders (figures from 20 October 1983)

Num. order	Religious Order	Year of Studies							Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1.	Augustinians (OAug)	4	3	2	4	-	-	-	13
2.	Albertines (Alb)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3.	Basilians	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
4.	Benedictines (OSB)	2	1	3	-	1	2	-	9
5.	Hospitalers of St John of God (OSID)	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
6.	Society of Christ (SCh)	25	26	17	12	23	9	-	112
7.	Cistercians(OCist)	6	7	2	4	5	1	-	25
8.	Dominicans (OP)	-	10	8	12	4	9	7	50
9.	Oratorians of St Philip Neri (IOPhN)	4	6	2	4	5	4	-	25
10.	Franciscans (OFM)	37	86	62	61	50	46	1	393
11.	Jesuits	38	28	8	8	18	18	19	124
12.	Oblates of St Joseph	4	8	4	2	3	1	-	22
13.	Camaldolites (CMEC)	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
14.	Camillian Fathers (MI)	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	14
15.	Norbertines (OCR)	3	5	4	1	2	-	-	15
16.	Capuchins (OMCap)	22	20	5	9	9	4	-	70
17.	Carmelites (OC)	9	4	4	4	2	1	5	29
18.	Discalced Carmelites (OCD)	14	8	3	3	2	7	-	37
19.	Claretians	6	6	4	5	-	-	1	22
20.	Marians (MIC)	16	12	3	5	3	3	-	42
21.	Congregation of St Michael (CSMA)	20	14	11	9	9	10	6	79
22.	Congregation of the Mission (CM)	26	23	11	18	10	9	-	97
23.	Holy Ghost Missionaries (CSSp)	-	3	7	7	-	1	-	18
24.	Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate (MN)	28	33	18	22	12	8	-	121
25.	Holy Family Missionaries (MSF)	12	6	7	10	8	4	-	47
26.	Orionists	5	6	2	5	-	6	-	24
27.	Pallottines (SAC)	25	23	21	29	13	11	-	122
28.	Passionists (CP)	3	1	3	4	2	1	-	14
29.	Paulines (OSP)	15	12	16	8	11	5	-	67
30.	Piarists(SP)	4	2	3	3	4	1	-	17
31.	Redemptorists (CSSR)	40	19	13	21	17	7	-	117
32.	Missionaries of Our Lady of La Sallette (MS)	13	11	17	7	3	9	-	60
33.	Salesians (SDB)	55	42	30	28	24	33	72	384
34.	Salvatorians (SDS)	18	16	13	11	5	8	-	71
35.	Sacred Heart Fathers (SCJ)	16	18	20	18	8	7	-	87
36.	Fathers of the Sacred Hearts (SSCC)	2	2	1	3	3	-	-	11
37.	Szensztaccy [?]	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	6
38.	Society of the Divine Word (SVD)	34	34	27	19	37	12	-	163
39.	Resurrectionists (CR)	12	9	11	5	5	6	2	50
Total		577	510	371	364	304	247	101	2,474

Table 3. Newly Ordained Priests, Deceased Priests and Accredited Priests
(with faculties) in Polish Dioceses

<u>Num. order</u>	<u>Diocese</u>	<u>Newly Ordained Priests in 1983</u>	<u>Deceased Priests in 1982</u>	<u>Accredited Priests (as of 20 Oct 1983)</u>
1.	in Bialystok	13	8	311
2.	Chelm	26	17	184
3.	Czestochowa	28	5	742
4.	in Drohiczyn	5	23	113
5.	Gdansk	9	3	173
6.	Gnieszno	14	2	614
7.	Gorzow	25	1	356
8.	Katowice	35	12	920
9.	Kielce	13	3	567
10.	Koszalin-Kolobrzeg	6	2	230
11.	Krakow	39	13	1,017
12.	in Lubaczow	6	7	134
13.	Lublin	18	11	753
14.	Lomza	13	12	348
15.	Lodz	7	9	424
16.	Opole	23	12	705
17.	Plock	14	13	486
18.	Poznan	14	18	590
19.	Przemysl	42	12	949
20.	Sandomierz-Radom	9	14	648
21.	Siedlce	13	8	477
22.	Szczecin-Kamien	15	4	373
23.	Tarnow	43	13	1,105
24.	Warmia	14	10	511
25.	Warsaw	23	19	1,015
26.	Wloclawek	14	12	560
27.	Wroclaw	32	7	1,071
Total:		513	270	16,200

Table 4. Newly Ordained Priests, Deceased Priests and Priests in Religious Orders in Poland

<u>Num.</u> <u>order</u>	<u>Religious Order</u>	<u>Newly Ordained</u> <u>Priests in 1983</u>	<u>Deceased Priests</u> <u>in 1982</u>	<u>No. of Priests</u> <u>in Orders (as</u> <u>of 20 Oct 1983</u>
1.	Augustinians	--	--	2
2.	Albertines	--	--	1
3.	Basilians	2	--	13
4.	Benedictines	--	--	22
5.	Hospitalers of St John of God	--	--	9
6.	Society of Christ	16	3	282
7.	Cistercians	2	1	79
8.	Dolorists	--	--	2
9.	Dominicans	3	2	151
10.	Oratorians of St Philip Neri	1	1	54
11.	Franciscans	45	13	913
12.	Jesuits	15	11	434
13.	Oblates of St Joseph	--	--	2
14.	Camaldolites	--	--	10
15.	Camillian Fathers	2	--	25
16.	Norbertines	2	--	48
17.	Capuchins	4	1	200
18.	Carmelites	2	1	32
19.	Discalced Carmelites	8	5	115
20.	Claretians	--	--	17
21.	Marian	4	2	111
22.	Congregation of St Michael	8	--	130
23.	Congrégation of the Mission	8	2	238
24.	Holy Ghost Missionaries	3	2	22
25.	Missionary Oblates of Mary Immac.	10	1	232
26.	Holy Family Missionaries	7	1	96
27.	Orionists	1	--	85
28.	Pallottines	14	3	311
29.	Passionists	--	--	40
30.	Paulines	5	3	131
31.	Piarists	1	1	87
32.	Redemptorists	12	2	214
33.	Missionaries of Our Lady of La Sallette	4	2	61
34.	Salesians	13	9	657
35.	Salvatorians	4	3	210
36.	Sacred Heart Fathers	4	1	126
37.	Fathers of the Sacred Hearts	1	--	27
38.	Szensztaccy [?]	--	--	2
39.	Society of the Divine Word	10	5	121
40.	Resurrectionists	5	--	131
Total:		216	76	3,443

8536

CSO: 2600/645

ACADEMIC SURVEYS ECONOMIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF WORK FORCE ATTITUDES

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Feb 84 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Professor Adam Sarapata, Institute for Organization, Management and Personnel Training, by Alicja Matynia-Bonik; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Professor, I suggest we talk about the problem of work. A great deal has been said on this subject, so why has our work hardly changed for the better, as should be expected considering the interest the public has been taking in this matter?

[Answer] I recently attended the second national conference on economic reform. Participants said, among other things, that "the workforce's attitude toward work is incompatible with the reform's implications," that "reform is proceeding slowly because employees work too little or inefficiently," that "they don't care about tools, discipline, product quality," etc.

[Question] What do you say to that?

[Answer] I am sure that "new working conditions by no means encourage people to work better, more productively. Special inquiries, and many observations indicate that neither work organization nor working conditions have really improved. As before, things are in a mess. Machines, tools and equipment are as technologically obsolete as in the past. No substantial improvements have been noted in work organization or in employer-employee relations. Financial incentives have not been strengthened.

These, of course, are just a few adverse factors determining people's attitude toward work. But even these lead most employees to believe that they are wasting their qualifications, their skills, their dedication and willingness to work hard, and that their enterprises fail to use their productive potentials fully.

Even worse, workers continue to believe that they have no say in their workplaces. A poll conducted recently in certain industrial enterprises was met with blunt refusals by many workers to talk at all. We first had to start by winning their trust, by convincing them that what they would say would be considered seriously. Asked if workers openly tell managers what

they believe is wrong in their workplaces, 40 percent of workmen at a Warsaw factory said they were afraid to speak openly, and 40 percent said sometimes they do and sometimes they don't. Only 15 percent of those asked said they speak their minds openly. This gives you some idea about the measures of trust the workforce has in the management, and indicates the state of human relations in that factory. In a Wroclaw factory, 35 percent responded that people fear to speak their minds; 38 percent said it depended on the situation; and 18 percent stated they were not afraid to speak openly. Similar percentages were found in many other factories.

[Question] These data suggest that relations inside factories are far from good.

[Answer] The [official] view is that the current situation is better than it was a year or a year and a half ago. This is a mistaken belief, yet it is a very typical frame of mind among those who make decisions. They are inclined to believe that new regulations, new legislative provisions, have instantly brought about a change for the better. This is totally wrong. Deeply entrenched ways of thinking persist, and they cannot be uprooted right away, especially since the measures applied for this purpose are unsuitable if their point is to generate desirable attitudes.

[Question] A study conducted by the Polish Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy and Sociology late in 1982 showed that wages account for about three-fourths of the total income of working families. Seven years before that, they accounted for some 80 percent of the total family income. Would you say this is another factor which discourages people from dedicated work as their basic source of subsistence?

[Answer] Workers and other employees are criticized for making excessive wage demands. Yet these demands are justified, considering current cost-of-living levels. Not everyone can live as austere as Minister [for Prices Zdzislaw] Krasinski. Besides, since the link between labor input and salary was broken, more and more people began to believe they could achieve nothing by working harder. This is connected with yet another factor. Some people accuse the Polish state of being too protective, which has generated attitudes of passiveness and indolent anticipation of more benefits in society. But, who is responsible for having stifled initiative, enterprise and responsibility of millions of people if not the authorities, who claimed to be able to take care of everything, to be the sole distributor of all goods, while citizens were to be indebted to a benevolent, subsidizing state?

[Question] Poland is currently immersed in a reform, which is intended to put the economy on sound economic foundations.

[Answer] Indeed, the reform was intended to bring about fundamental changes by instituting what was called the principle of the Three S's, namely self-dependence, self-management and self-financing. The ministries, however,

have been trying to curb enterprise autonomy. While enterprise directors now have a greater say and more autonomy than before, this autonomy is not enough to make them act really efficiently. Many enterprises restrain their own economic initiative, either because they are turned off by the inadequate tax system or by preposterous regulations. If autonomy is limited, self-management is also necessarily encumbered. There can be no self-management without the authority to make independent decisions. Enterprise directors are less optimistic about their future than the authorities tend to believe. Directors see many barriers on the road to enterprises' genuine autonomy, self-management and self-financing.

Enterprises now resemble a ship on which two parties are fighting for a place at the helm. The ministries are afraid they may lose this place, while enterprise directors haven't yet laid their hands on the helm. In effect, there is a continuing mess. The Three S's principle invalidates the [previous model of] ministerial management, so the ministries are doing their best to curtail this principle in practice. In fact, there are no accurate definitions of what is meant by self-dependence of self-management.

[Question] The problem of work is usually discussed from an economic viewpoint, in terms of productivity and efficiency. Yet work is more than that. It affects a person's entire life. So I believe that the psychological effects of poor work organization on employees are no less important. An employee gradually becomes accustomed to poor work, poor organization, and low productivity. What is abnormal imperceptibly becomes normal in his mind. I would even venture to say that poor work poisons social relations. Everyone tends to cheat everyone else, persuading themselves that good products, the fruits of their own labor, are really good.

[Answer] I'm in the privileged position of one who has been conducting research in this area for a long time and comparing different findings. One recent study disclosed that what may be called an employee's willingness to work has been consistently declining. Apathy and disenchantment are spreading. These adverse developments indicate that mechanisms introduced to bring about the opposite are not having the desired effects. Clearly, if the belief spread among people that work is a punishment for sins or a heroic act, and if the authorities are going to repeat their appeals for heroic coal extraction, then effects will be nil, because such exhortations are all right during catastrophic periods, but they have opposite effects in relatively stable situations and in longer periods. Workers in Poland are turned off by wasteful management and inept managers. A Polish worker wants a skillful manager.

The reform was intended to bring about fundamental changes in management systems, and hence, also in consciousness, habits, and attitudes. Up to now, however, the reform has effected little improvement, whether in motivation, in wages, or in attitudes toward work. It has not penetrated the lowest levels of work organization.

You say we cheat one another, but this is not to say that we want to do so. We do cheat one another, but people want to change this. This carries with it enormous support for sensible mechanisms the reform is to install. This may generate enormous support for genuine, not fake reforms. Society is so weary of previous management systems that it is ready to accept new ones, under the proviso that they prove to be effective.

One question in our poll concerned job-related stress. As many as 90 percent of all respondents said that their jobs create stress and strain. It's not true that directors and managers alone are exposed to stress, that they alone are potential victims of heart attacks. It's forgotten that they also cause heart attacks in large social groups. Work-generated emotions mainly include irritation and disenchantment. Attitudes toward work are determined not only by relations within an enterprise, but also by the broader situation; in Poland, for example, shortages of goods, apartments, or a general feeling of instability have an affect on attitudes.

We have conducted, together with Polish Radio and Television's Polling Center, a study of Polish hopes and fears for the future.

[Question] What are Poles' greatest aspirations then?

[Answer] Above all, the greatest desire of 31 percent is that basic existential needs are satisfied. The next most important was getting an apartment, or a larger one, which was mentioned by 26 percent of all respondents. A happy family life came third, followed closely by another often-discussed hope, namely internal order, peace and national reconciliation. One out of five respondents stated this wish. It's not true, as some people are fond of charging, that Polish society is dominated by self-centered consumerist attitudes. Such charges are absolutely ungrounded if compared to what most Poles actually feel.

It is also untrue that Polish society is basically apolitical, focusing mostly on family life. Poles are afraid of war and are well aware of the horrors it may bring. The poll also asked what Poles want for their country. One out of two Poles wants, demands, desires social order, internal peace, national unity and a conflict-free national life. Half of all respondents expressed such desires as their greatest hope for Poland. Overcoming its crisis ranked second, as it was mentioned by 27 percent of all respondents.

[Question] Your studies show that there is not only an economic need for good work, but also a spiritual one. What should be done to exploit this inner need for the common weal?

[Answer] The Three S's should be put into practice. If this principle is genuinely respected, then Poland can overcome the crisis relatively quickly. Autonomy is not the only thing which must exist within enterprises; so must self-management, that is, public control, and, finally self-financing.

I attend conferences at which topics for public consultations are selected. I often find that trivial matters are chosen, rather than really serious problems. The pivotal issue is public control, greater trust on the part of authorities toward citizens, which will boost society's confidence in the authorities and for their proposed systems.

Responsibility is another crucial matter. Responsibility continues to be very limited. The greater the limitations, the worse the economic effects. Politics continues to prevail over economics. The authorities' concern about their position makes them defy requirements following from economic exigencies. The ministries want to save or recapture positions and the power they have lost. They want to remain at the helm in economic life. But enterprise directors also want greater power and autonomy, and rightly so. In my view, what the directors are doing is sounder, more justifiable economically than what the ministries have been doing.

If the Three S's are respected, they will become an important and efficient instrument of change. Adequate personnel selection procedures for filling various posts are another important factor. Some people still hold posts they shouldn't. While an adequate personnel system is being established, it should be remembered that qualifications, skills and effects must be all-decisive criteria in this system, and not a candidate's self-advertising skills or his special kind of loyalty. Another crucial factor is fair wages, commensurate with an individual's labor input. I am sure that if the Three S's principle is adequately put into practice, the market will gradually recover and fears that increased wages will widen the inflation gap will prove unfounded.

These five factors should generate proper attitudes toward work and confidence in those responsible for managing state affairs.

CSO: 2600/697

POLITICAL SCIENTIST DISCUSSES EDUCATION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jan 84 p 3

[Interview with Professor Jan Baszkiewicz by Wieslaw S. Debski: "Political Culture Is Not the Fruit of One Season"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Until recently, we used to say that every second Pole was a specialist in either cures or sports. Today we can add that most of us think of ourselves as experts on politics. But this is not accompanied by the requisite knowledge of those principles and mechanisms that govern politics, as the practice of playing out our disputes "on the street" sometimes shows. Hence the great significance of society's political education. The Party Political Scientists' Group, in existence since May 1982 in the Central Committee of the PZPR, is seeking methods in which this education can be improved. We talk with its chairman, Prof Jan Baszkiewicz.

[Question] In June, at the initiative of the group, a conference of party political scientists was organized. The conference presented a picture of what was disturbing the community. To what sorts of problems was attention at that time directed?

[Answer] Above all, to the matter of our academic and research status. Various social sciences are concerned with politics; political scientists do not have a monopoly here. But we do speak of political history, political sociology and political economics. The sociologist is concerned with politics adjunctly. He wants, by reflecting on politics, to illuminate problems of social structures, how they are situated with respect to each other, and their mutual relations, while the economist wants to illuminate economic phenomena and so on. For us, however, the political process is the central research task. Politics in the contemporary world has grown so complicated that it has to be the subject of detailed analyses. And this demands the working out of its own specific research methodology. In addition, the need for wide access to sources is tied in with this, and in this regard we often encounter various restrictions.

In the discussion, the need to eschew "descriptive embellishment" and "exiguous contributions" has been indicated, as has the need to create a synthesized grasp of the material. The level of work has to be, simply put, higher. All the more so, as the times through which we are living actually favor such intensified studies of political mechanisms.

We have dedicated much time to didactics, as well as to the academic cadres. We have also considered the role of the political-scientist community in the societal life of our country. It is worthwhile to quote a fragment of the June conference's resolution that best reflects our expectations: "This conference expresses the conviction that the party will have in the political sciences cadre an active and honest helper as well as a partner in the realization of social-political change in the development of socialist ideology and in the formation of social consciousness and political culture. We are convinced that the party will wisely and effectively avail itself of the talent, experience and political activity of the political sciences cadre."

[Question] One of the very important functions of political sciences is the educational function, having large influence on the political culture of society. How do you, Comrade Professor, appraise the state of political culture? And what in this regard may be done?

[Answer] Political culture takes shape over a long period of time, it is not the fruit of one season. To imagine that it could be changed from month to month would, of course, be an illusion. In Poland, it has especially deep roots in the historical past of the society. Certainly the changes in Poland after the Second World War also shaped political culture. And it has certainly undergone the influences of the community, the social institutions, and society's political structure.

If we then treat political culture as a phenomenon formed over a long period of society's education and of its upbringing, then the role of social sciences and political science becomes very apparent. We should form the political culture of Poles in a spirit of realism. We should imbue it with knowledge of those mechanisms governing the contemporary world and we should increase knowledge of society about itself. Academic didactics is one part of this process. Higher education has ceased to be, in the Polish People's Republic, a luxury. It has become a "mass consumption commodity." Unfortunately, huge throngs of the Polish intelligentsia leave the halls of academia with as yet inadequate knowledge of societal phenomena. Hence the significance of better teaching in social-political subjects. It is a matter of the subjects being more interesting for the students, and at the same time, of the educational results being considerably better.

[Question] On what, then, does that depend?

[Answer] I think not so much on improvement of programs--although I do not dismiss this--but rather above all on the cadre and on its educational, ideological and didactic level. Members have to be people of intellect, of great knowledge and intellectual authority who conduct, at the same time, attractive didactics.

[Question] But not all cadres are alike. Not all teachers lecturing in an academy, for example, on "Political Science", possess the traits you mention.

[Answer] That is right. Political science lectures are delivered extensively in all higher education institutions by a large group of academy teachers. The teachers are frequently concentrated in smaller higher education schools and small centers, far removed from the university environment. They are young people overburdened with social responsibilities, and this is complicated by the process of quick academic promotion and professional betterment.

But the state of the cadre is unsatisfactory in big centers, too. Some of the professors are starting to grow old; the influx of young people is small. Turnover is too low, and the way from doctorate to assistant professorship is lengthening.

We are putting our hopes in the foreseen Academy of Social Science. This academy should hasten the maturing of cadres. It will be possible there to delegate promising young political scientists to doctoral and post-doctoral studies, or other forms of academic improvement, too. By the same token, it is necessary to improve the level of educational cadres in the universities. It is probably worthwhile to consider restoring doctoral studies at the largest centers (i.e., at Warsaw University and at Jagiellonian University). In a wider range, it is necessary to avail ourselves of nationwide training programs and cadre and lecture exchange among centers.

At the June conference, we decided that large university centers would offer their help to lesser institutes and centers. The first attempts have already been carried out.

We have, I would say, a great chance of influencing the future of the country by means of highly educated cadres, but on the condition that instruction in higher institutions be provided at a level incomparably higher than the one achieved to date.

[Question] Yes. We have already talked about this, except that an appraisal of the instruction of political subjects in higher institutions is much more critical. It is not just the opinion of the moment, insofar as it has been corroborated by various examinations of students' political consciousness.

[Answer] In a period of such great disarray, such as that which took place among us, the phenomenon occurs which is known in science under the term of cognitive dissonance. People do not allow into their consciousness that which does not suit their imagination. Emotions and simplistic associations play the main role. They "block" in people's thoughts even knowledge to which people had earlier grown accustomed. That knowledge ceases to be the guiding principle of their actions, attitudes and values. And this phenomenon, in periods of great tension and crisis, is a common occurrence; it is not just us.

I would not want, however, my evaluation of didactics regarding social subjects to be less critical. We concertedly assess its level to be insufficient. The didactics must be carried out better, more attractively and, in short, more honestly. We are devoting quite a lot of room in the council's work to this problem.

[Question] It is a poor state of affairs when a young person first encounters the concept of Marxism only in an institution of higher learning, and when the program of the subject "Propaedeutics of science about society" is not related to that which is learned at his university.

[Answer] Obviously. That's why such interest has been aroused by our group's proposals of programs prepared by the Institute of School Programs. The discussion about them has been very useful. It will allow for improvement of the proposals and at the same time correlate that which is happening in the high school with what we are doing at the university. But again I would like to say that even the best school program will not help us at all if we do not attract for work in the schools the best teachers, who are committed and open to contemporary problems of teachers.

[Question] What kind of influence do political scientists have on societal problems?

[Answer] The first level of that influence is our activity in the area of preparing professional reports and advice through party channels. Our community is very active. We often find ourselves in the front line of political struggle. Our role is constantly growing.

But I do think that the second level of our influence is the most important and is considered in larger perspective. This means the shaping of political consciousness--of students, above all. Often we ourselves do not sufficiently value the educational significance of science. But, after all, social practice takes shape in human thought. Depending on how the gray matter of that large group of the Polish intelligentsia functions upon leaving those halls of academia, social practices will take shape.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation.

12512
CS0: 2600/605

BRIEFS

FEMALE ANTITERRORISM COMMANDOS--A special brigade of commandos was set up within the Polish citizen's militia back in 1970 to fight air terrorism, writes Ewa Swiderska in the women's weekly KOBIEȒA I ŒYCIE (WOMAN AND LIFE). A young graduate from the higher school of physical education, who had also undergone training in the Pomeranian airborne-paratroop division, was assigned the task of forming and organizing the anti-terrorist squad. The brigade is used only for actions that cannot be successfully carried out using traditional militia methods, including even advanced knowledge. It has participated in many difficult actions on the ground and in the air. Its routine day consists of plane flights and endless training attended also by its woman-members. The brigade's female section proved to be very useful, because women are rather tough and cool-headed, continues the weekly. They have been in training for only a year, but have not taken part in any action so far. Their first task was protecting the Pope during his stay in the Chocholowska valley in the Tatra mountains. During the rest of the Pope's Polish visit he was guarded by the male members of the brigade. "Each day is different," said the women's squad's commander. "Sometimes it starts at 8 in the morning, sometimes at 4. Self-defense training, marathon runs, strength-building exercises, shooting, and flights fill the days. I am going to stay in the brigade as long as I can. I am 36 and feel like I was 15. When I start clocking too much in 100 metres runs, or if I can no longer parachute from a plane I will switch to training others," concluded the commando woman quoted by the women's weekly KOBIEȒA I ŒYCIE. [Text] [Warsaw PAP DAILY NEWS in English No 22, 12 Oct 83 p 4]

CSO: 2020/72

PLANS FOR 1984 APPROVED BY PEOPLE'S COUNCILS' CHAMBER

Socioeconomic Development Plan

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 100, 23 Dec 83 pp 1-4

[Decision No 1 of 14 December 1983 of the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils on the Approval of the Draft of the Sole National Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania on a Territorial Basis for 1984]

[Text] Socialist Republic of Romania

On the basis of Article 13 of Law No 5/1975 on the Congress, Legislative Chamber and Conferences of the People's Councils, we approve and order to be published in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA Decision No 1 of 14 December 1983 of the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils on the Approval of the Draft of the Sole National Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania on a Territorial Basis for 1984.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 23 December 1983.

Decision of the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils
on the Approval of the Draft of the Sole National Plan for Economic and Social
Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania on a Territorial Basis for
1984

The Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils, debating the draft of the Sole National Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1984, finds that it is based on the objectives and tasks set in the documents of the 12th congress and the special programs adopted by the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party. The draft plan was analyzed in the session of the Political Executive Committee, debated and approved in the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on 14-15 November 1983, and discussed and assimilated by the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development and by the Plenum of the National Council of

Working People. In addition, the plan targets were debated in the working people's general assemblies of the enterprises and centrals and in the management councils of the ministries, with measures being established for properly preparing to carry out the plan for next year.

The entire activity of preparing the plan was performed under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the party and chairman of the republic, who analyzed in many stages the proposals presented, orienting the work of substantiation in the decisive directions for steadily implementing the decisions of the 12th Congress and the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party. The tasks provided reflect the decisive role of the secretary general of the party in preparing and implementing the policy of our party and state regarding the continual growth of the production forces, the development of our own base of raw materials and of agriculture, the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of the products and the growth of the degree of utilization of raw materials, the utilization of investment funds with maximum efficiency, the reduction of material consumptions and the expansion of the utilization of reusable resources, the faster growth of labor productivity and the reduction of material expenditures in order to constantly increase national income and continually raise the standard of living of the population.

The constant growth of exports and the rationalization of imports, with a view to eliminating the foreign debt by the middle of the next 5-year period, constitute a basic orientation, given by the leadership, that is reflected in the plan proposals.

The development of the production forces and the general raising of the economic level and the degree of civilization of all areas and counties of the country were taken into account in preparing the plan for 1984. Improvements were made and measures were provided for the more marked development of some counties, the aim being to provide the conditions for attaining in all counties the economic potential established by means of the 5-year plan. At the same time, provision was made for the development of small-scale industry and of services at a faster rate in all counties, with a view to meeting the demands of the population as well as possible.

The Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils judges that the provisions of the draft plan for 1984 reflect the tasks and orientations of the 12th congress and the national conference of the party and secure the intensive development of the national economy as a whole and on a territorial basis, the constant growth of national income and, on this basis, the continual raising of the standard of living and civilization of the population in all areas and localities of the country.

On the basis of Article 6, Letter a, of Law No 5/1975 on the Congress, Legislative Chamber and Conferences of the People's Councils, the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils decides:

Article 1. It approves the draft of the Sole National Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania on a Territorial Basis for 1984.

Article 2. With a view to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the Sole National Plan for Economic and Social Development on a Territorial Basis for 1984, the people's councils will take steps regarding:

- a) The matter of fulfilling steadily and in the planned structure the physical output and the tasks regarding the commodity output sold and paid for, the net output, the raising of the technical and qualitative level of the products, the growth of labor productivity, the putting of the new investment facilities into operation on the dates stipulated in the plan, the growth of exportation and the reduction of imports, the rational utilization of material and energy resources and the better employment of them, the reduction of production expenses, the training and rational use of the work force, and the growth of the efficiency in all sectors of activity;
- b) The providing of the conditions for the normal operation of the coal-using power stations at full capacity, the utilization of solid fuel in the electric- and thermal-power industry, including in small steam and hot-water boilers, and the intensification of the use of new sources of energy;
- c) The intensive use of the production capacities, through the improvement of the activity of cooperation between enterprises, centrals and counties, the raising of the quality of the work of repairs, overhauls and maintenance on installations, machines and equipment, and the shortening of the period for executing them;
- d) The development of industrial and urban heating, the operation of hydro- and thermoelectric power stations at the projected parameters, the full utilization of the fuel's energy potential, the recovery and utilization of reusable energy resources to the utmost, and the reduction of the technological consumption in power stations and of the losses of energy in the transmission networks;
- e) The fulfillment of the provisions in the Program Regarding the Better Utilization and the Growth of the Base of Mineral Raw Materials and Energy; the intensification of the activity of geological research for the discovery and utilization of new reserves of useful mineral substances and of fuel, and the improvement of the technologies for extraction and preparation of mineral substances with a view to the better utilization of the potential of the reserves, including the reserves at very great depths and with low useful contents;
- f) The development and diversification of small-scale industry to a greater extent and the substantial growth of its contribution to meeting the population's consumption needs with small articles for household use, some construction materials, and articles of art and handicraft, as well as for exportation, through the utilization of local resources of raw materials and of byproducts and recoverable materials from industry and agriculture; the more marked growth of services in both the urban area and the rural area;
- g) The development of the production in the processing branches, with an accent being put on increasing the products of processing that secure the better utilization of metal and the reduction of imports; the expansion of the diversification of the structure of the production of machines, equipment, installations

and apparatus and the achievement of high-performance products with high functional and economic parameters; the full utilization of domestic resources of raw materials and the achievement of chemical products in conformity with the consumption requirements of the national economy and of exportation; the attainment of valuable products in the wood industry and the consumer goods industry by continually expanding the assortments and raising the quality of the products;

h) The matter of achieving on the planned dates the hydrotechnical projects and the provisions of the program for construction of small hydroelectric power stations; the rational utilization of water resources, the application of the measures regarding environmental protection, and the matter of operating at the approved parameters the installations for purification of waste water;

i) The growth of the degree of utilization of the means of transportation and the limitation of the volume of transportation to the bare essentials, the reduction of the distances and empty runs; the application of a strict policy of economization of motor fuel and energy, through strict compliance with the approved consumption rates for each means of transportation;

j) The speedup of the rate of execution and the strict observance of the provisions regarding the putting of new investment facilities into operation, taking into account the prescribed durations of execution; the achievement of construction and installation work and the securing of the delivery of equipment in accordance with the provisions in the timetables for spreading out the investments; the speedup of the rate of preparation of the documentation for investment facilities, through the full utilization of the capacities of the research, design and technological-engineering institutes; the expansion of the utilization of model and reusable designs; the adoption of the most efficient technological and construction solutions; the expansion of the mechanization and industrialization of the construction and installation work and the modern technologies of execution; the strict dimensioning of the structures and the wide-scale utilization of prefabricated parts, substitutes and local materials; the growth of the efficiency of each leu invested or spent;

k) The intensification of the activity of scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress through the achievement of facilities that would secure the better utilization of raw materials; the raising of the technical and qualitative level of production, the reduction of material and energy consumptions; the expansion of the mechanization and automation of the manufacturing processes; the faster growth of labor productivity and of the general efficiency of production; the assimilation of new products and materials with better characteristics and of new machines and equipment with high productivity; the devising of new, modern technologies and the improvement of the existing ones; the utilization of new sources of energy, fuel and synthetic motor fuel and of all categories of secondary energy resources; the growth of the contribution of scientific research and technological development to the organization and scheduling of production on scientific bases; the strengthening of the collaboration between research, education and production and of their integration; the development of microproduction in order to supply highly technical products and materials to the economy to a greater extent, more markedly reduce imports and increase exportation;

l) The exemplary fulfillment of the export tasks by putting into production and providing, with priority, the supply of merchandise meant for exportation; the intensification of the prospecting of the foreign market and of the actions of contracting with foreign partners under conditions of greater efficiency; the improvement of the assortment structure and of the quality of the products, the faster adaptation of manufacturing to the demands of foreign customers, and the filling of the orders on the dates arranged with the customers;

m) The fulfillment of the provisions in the special program drawn up for the more marked growth of labor productivity by taking steps that would secure: the promotion and expansion of technical progress by assimilating new products, the introduction of complex automatic machines and lines, the improvement of the manufacturing technologies, the growth of the degree of mechanization and automation; the improvement of the organization of production and labor, the improvement of the labor norms and the setting of the consumption of manual labor for each product or activity; the reduction of the indirectly productive personnel, the strengthening of the order and discipline at each workplace, the growth of the spirit of responsibility and of the participation of all worker personnel in sensibly and efficiently managing the enterprises; the professional training and improvement of the work force, there being provided, with priority, the worker personnel needed for all production sectors, especially in the mining, petroleum and power fields;

n) The continual improvement of the assortment structures and the qualitative level of production in all sectors of activity, pursuing, in accordance with the special program drawn up, the achievement of products with high technical, functional and economic parameters that utilize better the resources of raw materials, supplies, fuel and energy and are competitive on the foreign market;

o) The strict observance of the consumption rates and standards for raw materials, supplies, fuel and energy, the improvement of the coefficient of utilization of material resources, the reduction of material losses in the operations of handling and storage and in the transportation of products, the improvement of the technical-material supply of the units, and the growth of the efficiency in all sectors of activity;

p) The intensifying of the recovery and reuse of materials resulting from the production and consumption processes in the socialist units and the population and of the reconditioning of used materials, spare parts and subassemblies.

The strict application of the regulations on generalizing the overall contract system in the economic units in industry, construction-installation, agriculture, transportation and other sectors, and the staying within the pay funds calculated in accordance with the law, with a close correlation being provided between the pay fund and the growth of labor productivity, exportation, the net output and the commodity output sold and paid for, will be pursued.

Article 3. For fulfilling the tasks that devolve upon the directly subordinate units, the people's councils will provide:

a) The guidance and systematic supervision of the units in small-scale industry, there being secured the constant growth and the diversification of

production, the growth of exportation, the expansion of the cooperation with the enterprises subordinate to the ministries, and the utilization of recoverable and reusable materials and of all resources existing in the counties;

b) The exercise of strict control over the application of the systematization drafts in approving and carrying out investments with a view to sensibly using the land, the avoidance of the demolition of existing structures and the removal of land from the agricultural or forestry circuit;

c) The application of new construction solutions in the designing of dwellings, the improvement of the thermal insulation in the outer walls of buildings; the expansion of the matter of utilizing in construction the new typified materials and the thermal-insulating materials achieved by employing local materials;

d) The sensible administration of the existing state housing supply and the modernization of it;

e) The securing of complete contracting for the new apartments meant for sale to the population and the apartments in the existing state housing supply; the granting of assistance in designs, the assignment of land for construction and household plots for growing vegetables for citizens who build dwellings under state supervision in the villages and in the urban area;

f) The concentration of the efforts to finish and put into operation the facilities under construction, including the allied work for the industrial units and the construction of housing;

g) The substantial development, the diversification and the improvement of the quality of the services for the population, especially repairs and maintenance on dwellings, sanitary-engineering installations, laundries and dry cleaners, and self-service; the improvement of the distribution of the service units on the territory, with a view to satisfying better the needs of the population;

h) The matter of mobilizing to a greater extent the worker personnel in enterprises and institutions and the population to perform housing construction and municipal-maintenance work and to maintain the road system and social and cultural facilities.

Article 4. With a view to continually improving the supply for the population, the people's councils will secure:

a) The complete implementation of the program regarding the application of the measures for self-management and territorial self-supply of agricultural and food products and industrial consumer goods for the population, with a view to meeting the rational consumption needs of the population in each locality and county; the matter of attaining at the level stipulated in the plan the deliveries of agricultural products to the central supply; the growth of the contribution of the population's farms to fulfilling these tasks;

b) The sensible distribution of the supply of merchandise according to localities, giving priority to the cities and worker centers, the steady delivery of

merchandise in the assortments and qualities set in the plan, and the promotion of modern forms of serving the population.

Article 5. The people's councils will act steadily to fulfill the tasks that devolve upon them regarding economic and social development on a territorial basis, good maintenance and beautification of the cities and communes, the performance of work of public interest, and the continual raising of the well-being of the population in all localities of the country.

Article 6. The proposals made in the session of the legislative chamber on the occasion of debating the draft plan will be sent to the Council of Ministers.

Legislative Chamber of
the People's Councils

Council of Ministers of the
Socialist Republic of Romania

Chairman,
Maria Gheorghe

Prime Minister,
Constantin Dascalescu

Bucharest, 14 December 1983.
No 1.

Agriculture, Food Industry Plan

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 100, 23 Dec 83 pp 4-6

[Decision No 2 of 14 December 1983 of the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils on the Approval of the Draft of the Plan for Development of Agriculture and the Food Industry for 1984]

[Text] Socialist Republic of Romania

On the basis of Article 13 of Law No 5/1975 on the Congress, Legislative Chamber and Conferences of the People's Councils, we approve and order to be published in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA Decision No 2 of 14 December 1983 of the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils on the Approval of the Draft of the Plan for Development of Agriculture and the Food Industry for 1984.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 23 December 1983.

Decision of the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils
on the Approval of the Draft of the Plan for Development of Agriculture and
the Food Industry for 1984

The Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils, debating the draft of the Plan for Development of Agriculture and the Food Industry for 1984, finds that it was prepared in accordance with the orientations and decisions of the 12th congress and the national conference of the party.

During the discussions it was noted that the activity of preparing the draft plan was performed under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the party and chairman of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who, through the instructions given, has permitted fuller utilization of the agricultural potential of our country, which would secure the growth of production to the level of the real possibilities existing in all areas, the speedup of the process of intensively developing this basic branch of the national economy, the better utilization of agricultural raw materials in the food industry, and the growth of the contribution of these branches to the economic and social progress of socialist Romania.

The Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils judges that the provisions of the draft of the Plan for Development of Agriculture and the Food Industry for 1984 reflect the economic policy of the party and state regarding the continual development of the production forces in the country as a whole and on a territorial basis.

On the basis of Article 6, Letter a, of Law No 5/1975 on the Congress, Legislative Chamber and Conferences of the People's Councils, the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils decides:

Article 1. It approves the draft of the Plan for Development of Agriculture and the Food Industry for 1984.

Article 2. With a view to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the Plan for Development of Agriculture and the Food Industry for 1984, the people's councils will take steps regarding:

a) The complete use of the land resources with maximum efficiency, through the full utilization of the agricultural areas, the growth of the arable areas and the strict limitation of the removal of land from the agricultural circuit, and the elimination of any forms of waste, pollution or inefficient use of land;

b) The cultivation of the entire area and the proper utilization of the areas set up for irrigation, the drained areas and those on which work to prevent and combat soil erosion was done, with a view to obtaining the stipulated yields;

c) Crop rotations according to agricultural units, farms or groups of farms, having as a basis fields with smaller dimensions, specific to each soil and climatic zone, which would secure the use of the necessary means with greater efficiency, the reduction of the consumption of motor fuel, the raising of the qualitative level of the work, and the good organization of production and labor, will be set up on the basis of the organization of the territory;

d) The expansion of the areas of double crops of corn and vegetables and the putting of sunflowers, soybeans, hemp and flax for fiber, sugar beets and potatoes under double cropping;

e) The growth of agricultural production by strengthening the order and discipline in following all technological elements specific to each crop; the mandatory performance of the fall plowing, the preparation of the varietal

germinative bed by achieving well-broken-up ground, cleared of plant debris and leveled, the providing of seeds and planting stock from superior biological categories, adapted to the soil conditions in each zone, sowing at the optimum time, providing the densities set by law, good crop maintenance by keeping the fields cleared of weeds throughout the vegetative period, and harvesting in the optimum periods and on the dates set for each crop;

f) The sensible management and varying administration of natural and chemical fertilizer, on the basis of agrochemical analyses of the soil and according to the requirements of the crops, there being secured the utilization of it with maximum efficiency; the complete combating of diseases, pests and weeds;

g) The achievement of as many combined sets of machines as possible in order to perform several activities in a single pass, by means of which the consumption of motor fuel is reduced;

h) The growth of the vegetable and potato production, in a structure corresponding to the consumption needs in each county, for industrialization and exportation, securing the supplying of fresh vegetables to the population for as much of the year as possible;

i) The performance of the work of maintaining the vine and fruit plantations, the modernization and creation of new plantations in an intensive and superintensive system, and the application of the technologies corresponding to each species, with a view to increasing the production of fruit and grapes;

j) The growth of the zootechnical production through the improvement of reproduction and the amelioration of the breeds, rational feeding, the achievement of the planned birth-rate indices and the reduction of the losses to a minimum, the growth of the populations of animals and the growth of their average outputs, and the strict observance of the delivery weight;

k) The creation of small stock farms around the field, fruit, vegetable and vine farms and of auxiliary farms around enterprises and institutions;

l) The further modernization of the livestock complexes and farms; the meeting of the need for water for zootechny through the adoption of cheap solutions, avoiding costly feeders that entail a high consumption of energy;

m) Along with the more marked development of zootechny in the socialist sector, greater attention will be devoted to raising and fattening animals on the population's farms, particularly hogs and poultry, with action being taken to expand the cooperation between the socialist units and the population's farms;

n) The fulfillment of the tasks set by means of the special programs for development of sericulture, apiculture and the raising of rabbits and fur-bearing animals; the involvement of the population's farms, the schools and the forestry units in these activities to a greater extent;

o) The growth of fodder production through the growth of the yields per hectare and the use of roughage and byproducts to a greater extent;

p) The organization of periodic instruction for all specialists, farm machinery operators and other workers in agriculture with a view to thoroughly mastering the technologies specific to each crop and knowing the provisions in the special programs approved;

r) The better utilization of agricultural raw materials in the food industry, the full utilization of the existing production capacities, the diversification of the production in each unit, and the matter of providing to as great an extent as possible the products necessary to consumers;

s) The complete implementation of the programs regarding self-management and territorial self-supply of agricultural and food products, with a view to meeting the consumption needs in each locality and county, the matter of attaining at the level stipulated in the plan the deliveries of agricultural products to the central supply; the growth of the contribution of the population's farms to fulfilling these tasks;

§) The growth of the economic efficiency in all agricultural units through the fuller use of the land resources and the technical-material base, the reduction of material expenditures, the growth of labor productivity, the improvement of the qualitative indicators, and the reduction of the consumption of raw materials, supplies, fuel and energy;

t) The improvement of the organization of production and labor in all agricultural units, the steady application of the overall contract system, the continual improvement of the labor norms, the setting of the consumption of manual labor for each activity, and the growth of the responsibility in work with a view to strictly following the production technologies;

‡) The mobilization of the working people in the villages for the achievement of all agricultural and land-improvement work on time and with good quality, the shortening of the periods of harvesting and storage and the preservation of agricultural products without losses, and the strengthening of the order and discipline in each agricultural unit for fulfilling the plan targets.

Article 3. The proposals made in the session of the legislative chamber on the occasion of debating the draft plan will be sent to the Council of Ministers.

Legislative Chamber of
the People's Councils

Council of Ministers of the
Socialist Republic of Romania

Chairman,
Maria Gheorghe

Prime Minister,
Constantin Dascalescu

Bucharest, 14 December 1983.
No 2.

Local Budgets

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 100, 23 Dec 83 pp 6-8

Decision No 3 of 14 December 1983 of the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils on the Approval of the Drafts of the Local Budgets for 1984

Text Socialist Republic of Romania

On the basis of Article 13 of Law No 5/1975 on the Congress, Legislative Chamber and Conferences of the People's Councils, we approve and order to be published in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA Decision No 3 of 14 December 1983 of the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils on the Approval of the Drafts of the Local Budgets for 1984.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 23 December 1983.

Decision of the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils
on the Approval of the Drafts of the Local Budgets for 1984

The Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils, assembled in the session of 14 December 1983, debating the drafts of the local budgets for 1984, finds that in the preparation of them there were taken into account the orientations and objectives resulting for the local economy and administration from the documents of the 12th congress and from the special programs adopted by the RCP National Conference, the measures decided by the Plenums of the RCP Central Committee in June and November 1983, and the provisions of the programs regarding the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of the products, the reduction of the consumption of raw materials, fuel and energy, the better utilization of raw materials and supplies and the more marked growth of labor productivity and of improvement in the setting of the labor norms.

The financial resources needed for completely financing the objectives and actions provided for the people's councils through the sole national plan for economic and social development of the country are secured through the local budgets for next year.

Constituting an integral part of the state budget, whose preparation was done under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the indicators contained in the local budgets for 1984 reflect the orientations and measures referring to the steady application of the principles of the new economic and financial mechanism, the growth of incomes, the substantial reduction of expenditures, especially material, fuel and energy expenditures, the application of a strict policy of economy in all fields of activity, the growth of the efficiency of each leu invested or spent, the continual growth of the self-financing of the territorial-administrative units through their own

incomes, the consolidation of financial equilibrium, and the strengthening of the order and discipline in the utilization of public funds.

The incomes and expenses of the local budgets were set on the basis of the proposals in the income and expense budgets prepared by the people's councils and their subordinate units and of the analyses made together with the specialized bodies of the people's councils, in correlation with the indicators in the draft of the national plan for economic and social development, taking into account the prices and rates in force.

On the basis of the provisions of Article 6, Letter a, of Law No 5/1975 on the Congress, Legislative Chamber and Conferences of the People's Councils and of Article 199 of Law No 9/1972 on Finance, the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils decides:

Article 1. It approves the drafts of the local budgets of the counties and that of the municipality of Bucharest for 1984, in the amount of 56,125.5 million lei, both for incomes and for expenses.

The budgetary reserve funds at the disposal of the executive committees of the county people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest, in the amount of 316 million lei, are also included in the total volume of the expenses of the local budgets.

Article 2. The executive committees of the county people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest will allocate the indicators approved through the local budgets, after their adoption in the sessions of the respective people's councils, according to component budgets and to subordinate units, in conformity with the prerogatives stipulated by the legal provisions and with the tasks that devolve upon them from the plan for economic and social development for 1984.

Article 3. The evaluations provided in the local budgets for their own incomes represent minimum targets to reach and the provisions for expenses represent maximum limits that cannot be exceeded.

Article 4. The executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils are responsible for the execution of the local budgets, the income and expense budgets and the other financial plans of the subordinate units.

The executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils will analyze monthly and quarterly the manner of achievement of the incomes and expenses of the local budgets and the other financial plans and will establish the proper measures for securing the complete fulfillment of the financial indicators, under conditions of greater efficiency, with the observance of financial and budgetary discipline, the application of a strict policy of economy and the maintenance of financial equilibrium.

In this regard, the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils, their specialized bodies and their own apparatus, and the collective leadership bodies in the economic units and the state institutions, in collaboration with the financial and banking bodies on the territory, will act regarding:

- a) The fulfillment of the plan regarding the physical and net output, the commodity output sold and paid for, the development of small-scale industry and of services, and the reduction of production costs and circulation expenses, especially by reducing the consumption of raw materials, supplies, fuel and energy;
- b) The growth of profits and profitability and the mandatory fulfillment of the tasks regarding the payments to the budget at the level of the provisions and on the legal dates;
- c) The staying within the stock quotas and the norms for circulating funds, the elimination and prevention of tieups of funds and of loans not paid back on schedule, and the speedup of the rate of turnover of the circulating funds;
- d) The complete collection on schedule of the sums owed to the local budgets by the cooperative units and the population and the identification and prevention of tax evasion;
- e) The securing of the complete achievement of production capacities and dwellings and the putting of them into operation on the stipulated dates under the conditions of the application of a strict policy of economy; the elimination of tieups in uninstalled equipment and unfinished work; the complete formation of their own resources for the financing of investments and the utilization of them in accordance with the legal provisions;
- f) The matter of utilizing with greater efficiency the funds allocated for agricultural and zooveterinary actions and especially those regarding the combating of diseases and pests in the animal and vegetable sector and the prevention and combating of floods;
- g) The improvement of the quality of the maintenance and repair work on roads and bridges of local interest, the efficient utilization of the existing material base, and the performance of work to a greater extent through the population's contribution in labor, under the conditions provided by law;
- h) The matter of utilizing with a spirit of thrift the funds provided for the sanitation of the localities, for the maintenance of parks and green areas and for other actions of communal maintenance, the substantial reduction of public-lighting expenses, and the involvement of the population to a greater extent in performing the work of maintenance and beautification of the localities;
- i) The matter of using with a sense of responsibility and greater efficiency the material base existing in the social, cultural and administrative institutions, the limitation of maintenance and operating expenses to the bare essentials, the prevention of any waste, the growth of their own incomes and the expansion of the self-administration of these units;
- j) The utilization of all ways that can lead to the growth of the incomes of each unit from the social and cultural field, the field of agricultural, zooveterinary and communal-maintenance actions and other fields of activity and to the achievement of savings in expenses, with a view to continually raising the degree of self-financing of these units and actions. In the case in which the

incomes are not achieved at the planned level, firm steps will be taken to reduce accordingly the funds that are allocated from the budget for the respective units and actions.

The local bodies will analyze periodically the way in which these measures are carried out;

k) The exercise of strict financial control, especially preventive control, with a view to the strengthening of financial and plan discipline, the observance of the laws of the country and the utilization of material and financial resources with a spirit of economic efficiency; the growth of the responsibility of the local financial apparatus and the financial and accounting bodies and the growth of the role of the chief accountants in the units along the line of securing the observance of financial discipline.

Article 5. The executive committees of the county people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest will act to achieve on the territory of the respective territorial-administrative units all incomes and, in particular, the incomes from which sums are allotted for the local budgets. The allocation of the sums allotted for balancing the local budgets will be done within the approved limits, in relation to the level of fulfilling the plan for their own incomes and making the expenditures for all of the county or the municipality of Bucharest, respectively, and according to the component local budgets.

Article 6. The executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils will take steps to secure the implementation of the programs set up with a view to raising the degree of self-financing of the communes, cities, municipalities and counties by increasing the incomes and reducing the expenses provided in the local budgets.

Semiannually, by 31 July 1984 and 31 January 1985, respectively, the executive committees of the county people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest will report to the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils and the Ministry of Finance the manner of implementation of the respective programs and the results obtained along the line of improving the self-financing of the territorial-administrative units.

Article 7. The proposals made in the session of the legislative chamber on the occasion of debating the drafts of the local budgets for 1984 will be sent to the Council of Ministers.

Legislative Chamber of
the People's Councils

Council of Ministers of the
Socialist Republic of Romania

Chairman,
Maria Gheorghe

Prime Minister,
Constantin Dascalescu

Bucharest, 14 December 1983.

No 3.

12105

CSO: 2700/141

ACTIVITIES OF ORTHODOX PRIEST AVRAMESCU CONDEMNED

Bucharest SCINTEIA TINERETULUI in Romanian 21 Jan 84 p 4

/Article by Serban Cionof: "A Failed Escape"/

/Text/ Night. Gloom. From the frontier a small car approaches from which 2 men, a woman and 2 children get out. They step very carefully as if they had something hidden, as if they were on guard against being seen. And so it is. Their thoughts are not too clean, and their thinking is filled with dubious intentions. The purpose does not count, the price remains, does it not?!? The woman hurriedly kisses them and runs back toward the car. The car lurches forward and disappears. After a few minutes the other four--the two men and the two children--carry out the last phase of their plan but--their miserable adventure comes to an end before it even begins.

Who Is "Father" Avramescu?

Let us get acquainted then with the 4 adventurers. One of them, in fact the initiator and organizer of the action, which is in direct violation of the laws of the state, is Cornel Avramescu while the other man is Ioan Vesa, both of them orthodox priests. The other two were still students: Costel and Livia. Finally the driver of the passenger car is Rodica Vesa, the wife of the aforementioned. But what induced them to take this reprehensible step and why did they choose this way? What did they have hidden?

Take, for example, the "priest" Cornel Avramescu, whose biography helps explain the mentality of certain individuals who are at odds with the elementary norms of our society, individuals for whom the cassock and pulpit are nothing but a facade to hide a lack of conscience and scruples.

Officiating in the framework of a legal religion in the town of Uroi, he certainly had the obligation to respect in equal measure (and to lead his parishioners to respect) the laws of the state and the discipline of his own bishopric. How did Cornel Avramescu pay back the trust of his parishioners and of the church authorities? Very simple: by using the pulpit and his clerical prerogatives to preach the noxious ideas of groups calling themselves the "Host of God," who, by their antisocial reactionary orientation are also outside the law.

It Did not Turn out That Way At All

Cornel Avramescu could have pursued studies or his "vocation"--if you want to call it that--in fact he could even have traveled unhindered across the borders, the last time in the Federal Republic of Germany. But did Cornel Avramescu really use this privilege to enrich his mind, to learn things that would be useful for himself and his compatriots? Not at all. Once having arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany he made contact with Gheorghe Barbu, called Gheti, a dubious figure, settled in Germany, through whom he made contact with Sergiu Grosu (an individual with a notorious legionnaire past, esconced on the banks of the Seine, where he busies himself with the fabrication of blatant lies, ostensibly about Romanian antireligious persecutions), as well as with George Balan (another old acquaintance of ours with at least a dubious morality, settled in the Federal Republic of Germany).

Once having entered into a conspiracy with these individuals, who are in the pay of some espionage and subversion offices (as we demonstrated earlier in this column), things became very clear. Taking advantage of Avramescu's strong moral and political appearance, these fresh acolytes drafted him for the humiliating "mission" of sending out of the country--by roundabout ways, of course--some fetid merchandise for the use of some new bands of "Hosts" and for the abominable business of some foreign slanderers of the homeland.

A Very Zealous Slanderer With Very Shadowy Connections

Having returned to Romania, Cornel Avramescu got to work. Thus, in Bucharest he made contact with Pavel Niculescu who has left no stone unturned to portray himself as a Baptist dissident in order to make points with some religious circles in the U.S., where he intended to settle. Later he had close ties with Viorel Dumitrescu, a former Orthodox priest, Liviu Negoita and Ambrus Cernat with whom he forged rubbish, on command, which was spread at the suspected instigation of reactionary offices ostensibly, as it were, a clerical protest against the repression of the Romanian regime: in fact, a patchwork, pure and simple, of lies and calumnies attempting to make use of the freedom of belief guaranteed by our state as a screen for the intentions of bands of Hosts abroad to exercise gross vulgar interference in our affairs. That that is the case is proven by one single fact, that that rubbish was taken out of the country by Ioan Teodosiu, another old acquaintance of ours, himself a debased personality, for a time sheltered in the pay of some reactionary circles across the ocean and then dumped.

Called before Romania's church authorities, Avramescu took a worse than hypocritical position: on the one hand he admitted the facts and pledged himself to discontinue such activities, but on the other, he maintains secret contacts with other decaying individuals including Leonida Pop, Aurel Popescu, fugitives across the border to whom he continually furnishes so-called "data" about--religious persecution.

And as if to complete the picture, already since 1980 he had filed a definitive petition to leave, but a short time afterward the church leadership announced that he had renounced the petition and would remain in the country.

Now at this point a spectacular and truly ridiculous element intervenes: without showing any further interest with the state authorities in the fate of his petition for emigration, which had been approved, he decided to take another route abroad. For this reckless "adventure" he also trained those whom I mentioned above, individuals of a similar profile to that of Cornel Avramescu, since birds of a feather flock together. As far as the student Costel is concerned, for example, we must say that Father Avramescu had the great fortune not to come face to face with the latter's father, who was looking for him very anxiously, not to thank him for teaching his son pious things, but to pay him back his just desserts for trying to lead the youth on a dishonorable path.

But Cornel Avramescu's activity is incompatible, even harmful, not only with respect to the laws of the state and the moral principles of our society, but even with the rigors and canons of discipline, with the functional and organizational principles of the Romanian Orthodox Church.

As is well known, the illegal group, the "Host of God," is not recognized by our law on religions since it was excommunicated by the Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church in 1949. Now, from the heights of his pulpit, taking advantage of the credulousness of some of his parishioners, Cornel Avramescu made it into a tribune for propagating the hostile, antipatriotic and antiprogressive ideas of this sect, calling himself (did he not realize how ridiculous it was?) the "Dobruja Metropolitan of the Host of God." Here, then, is the murky, putrid moral terrain on which was spawned the seed of hostility and hatred toward nation and people, sown by this mentors in foolishness Traian Dorz, Valer Irinca and Nicolae Moldovean, all three well-known fanatics and wicked representatives of this sect, and carefully cultivated for impure purposes by mercenaries across the border.

How Do You Look Back?

Normally, considering the gravity of the above-mentioned facts, could we not pose the question: can people of this sort be considered worthy of trust by their peers, even by their coreligionists? In order to facilitate an answer I should say that Avramescu was found guilty of a grave violation both of the laws of the state and those of the church through what has been described in these terms: "neglect of his parish without the will or knowledge of the bishopric or other more appropriate high forums," likewise breaking his oath to the church authorities.

We must note that, judging this case with severity, the religious forums have properly decided to excommunicate Cornel Avramescu from his priestly activity, a punishment fully merited, meted out and sustained unanimously by the church organs within whose domain the activity had taken place.

But things do not end here, for the former priest, and not only he, seriously violated the laws of our country, for the clemency of which their defenders across the seas are now making a truly humiliating appeal.

And so the "miraculous" solution of reinitiating the definitive petition by Cornel Avramescu to emigrate from the country only complements this reproachable moral and spiritual portrait.

In conclusion, things are very clear. Far from being a simple case of a "desire for adventure," it is a cowardly attempt by certain individuals without conscience or face who, for a mess of pottage, put themselves at the service of the country's "slanderers" (about whom we know who they all are and whose hostile activities plotted across the border and aimed in our direction, we are well aware of). Today those in whose service Cornel Avramescu placed himself are trying without success to present him as truly "persecuted" and the "victim" when in fact what he did and is still doing is a gesture much more than humiliating, of a cheap sorry pose that can no longer deceive anyone.

Ex-priest Cornel Avramescu and his co-conspirators should not forget that to run away is shameful but is not always healthy.

9794

CSO: 2700/145

SITUATION OF CATHOLIC CHURCH REVIEWED BY FRG PAPER

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Feb 84 p 8

[Article by Johann Georg Reissmueller: "Bucharest Lets Some Things Pass. Concessions to the Catholic Church in Romania"]

[Text] At the end of November the provisional administrator, the Ordinarius substitutus of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Bucharest, Monsignor Franz Augustin died. He had been the last on a list of possible diocesan administrators drawn up by the regent of the Apostolic nunciature in Bucharest, Bishop O'Hara, before Romania turned communist and broke off diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1948. Augustin himself had refused to name an Ordinarius substitutus to succeed him after his death. He was of the opinion that contacts between the archdiocese and Rome are again possible today, and it could no longer be the right of a diocesan administrator to appoint a substitute in an emergency.

The archdiocese was not without leadership after his demise. The 30 priests of the archdiocese who assembled in Bucharest for Augustin's funeral appointed one of their number, Ion Robu, as diocesan administrator, Administrator diocesanus--all administrators of a diocese not appointed by the Pope carry this official title under the new Roman church law, which no longer recognizes Chapter vicars and Ordinarii substituti (but retains the office and title for those appointed earlier). Robu, fortyish, comes from the diocese of Iasi on the Vltava; he was formerly rector of the Iasi seminary. Government authorities are aware of the appointment of a successor to the deceased Augustin; so far, they have not raised objections.

But there is more. The state permitted the Pope to appoint an Ordinarius for each of two "orphaned" dioceses--that is, an administrator not being a consecrated bishop: one in Timisvara (Temeswar) in the Banat, where Ordinarius substitutus Konrad Kernweiss had died in 1981, i.e., the German Sebastian Kraeuter, born in 1922 and until now a parish priest in Jahrmarkt; and one in Grosswardein (today called Oreada in Romanian) near the Hungarian border, i.e., the Romanian Stefan Dascal, also in his early sixties.

With this, four Catholic dioceses in Romania now have administrators appointed by the Pope: first, at Alba Julia (Karlsburg) in Transylvania, the only diocese in Romania to have a diocesan bishop at its head (he is Antal Jakab),

then Timisvara and Oreada, and lastly Iasi on the Vltava, where Petru Ghergel holds the office of Ordinarius. The archdiocese of Bucharest and the diocese of Satu Mare (Sathmar) near the Hungarian border are headed by priests not appointed by the Pope (but this does not mean he has no confidence in them). In Satu Mare, Ferenc Sipos holds the office of Ordinarius substitutus.

All diocesan administrators in Romania consider it their most important task to concern themselves with candidates for the priesthood. The number of young men who want to become priests varies greatly from diocese to diocese. In the diocese of Iasi, where about a quarter million Romanian-speaking Catholics live, there are many vocations. There, all parishes have priests, and soon many of them will also have a vicar. There is also a large number of future priests in Satu Mare, where Catholics are predominantly Hungarian (Magyarized Germans). Alba Julia holds a midway position. Oreada has very few candidates for the priesthood. There, religious life is stagnating among the largely Hungarian population. The Slovak villages have the liveliest parishes, and from them come the diocese's future priests. In Timisvara there are fewer and fewer vocations since the Banat Swabians, who represent the majority of Catholics there, are emigrating to the FRG. The archdiocese of Bucharest, where (especially in the capital) Catholics of many different ethnic groups live, will have no new priests at all this year.

There are two training centers for priests in Romania, the seminaries in Alba Julia and Iasi. The new generation of priests from Oreada, Satu Mare and Timisvara study in Alba Julia; candidates for the priesthood from Bucharest would have to attend the seminary in Iasi. Lately, the Romanian government has prescribed a restricted admissions policy at training centers for clergymen of all religions. The two Catholic seminaries together may accept a maximum of 30 new students per year. They have agreed that one year, Alba Julia accepts 30 seminarians, the following year Iasi and Alba Julia 15 each--and so on, in rotation. With this procedure, the seminary in Iasi would have to reject a disproportionately large number of applicants. However, it appears that the state, favoring the seminary in Iasi, does not adhere very strictly to the figures it had itself established. It again becomes apparent that the authorities treat this Catholic diocese more generously than the others.

This seems surprising at first glance since in a legal sense the diocese of Iasi does not exist for the Bucharest government. The Romanian state recognizes only two Catholic dioceses: the Archdiocese of Bucharest, and the diocese of Alba Julia. This stems from the government's idea that one diocese is adequate for about 800,000 adherents of one religious body--a sort of planned economy index for the churches. In practice, however, the government tolerates--up to a point--the existence of the Catholic dioceses which it does not recognize. However, investiture of diocesan bishops there would not be permitted now: this is due to the fact that the Catholic church in Romania exists in an unsettled state with regard to the law concerning church-state relations, as long as it does not have a "statute" as required of all religious bodies by Bucharest.

The administrators of the Catholic dioceses submitted such a draft to the government years ago. It is not the fault of the church that it has been resting ever since in a ministerial desk drawer; rather, there are domestic policy reasons for it. Ceausescu, beset by many concerns--dramatic economic difficulties, increasingly restless national minorities, Soviet demands--does not want to alienate the Orthodox church, a quasi-state church, which suspiciously watches any contact between Bucharest and Catholicism, and therefore Rome. Behind it all lies the concern of the Orthodox church that the outlawed Catholic church of Byzantine rite (united with Rome) might come back to life.

9917

CSO: 2300/300

YUGOSLAVIA

BETTER PRESS COVERAGE OF ENTIRE COUNTRY URGED BY SLOVENE

Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 7 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Zeljko Sepetavc: "Too Little Information About Life in the Other Republics"]

[Text] A special characteristic of Yugoslav journalism lies in its expression of the pluralism of self-managing interests. We write too little about the national aspect of self-management.

Ljubljana, 6 February--In the opinion of Jak Koprivc who gave the opening speech at today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, the sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, by its positions, has created a stimulating atmosphere for a new self-managing breakthrough in journalism. The plenum has also contributed to the reinforcement of the journalists' self-confidence and has put an end to the speculation at home and abroad that the LCY was aiming, in general, at the elimination of critical journalism. The question is whether journalists have made use of their opportunities everywhere and in every way.

A similar question, Jak Koprivc said, could be surmised from other discussions, which are fully acknowledged to be a good thing for Slovene journalists, which called attention to individual weaknesses. The following participated in the discussions: Franc Setinc, France Popit, Joze Smole, Vinko Hafner, Janez Vipotnik, Andrej Brvar, Sergej Kraigher and Andrej Marinc, who chaired the discussion.

Among the first weaknesses mentioned were the opportunities which are used to too little advantage by Slovene journalists. There is the opinion that people in our republic know too little about events and life in other Yugoslav republics and provinces. The same holds true for life in the federation, especially in regard to the work of the federal organs and forums, activity in associated labor, in the local assemblies and communities in all parts of the country. As a result, people in our republics receive a rather one-sided picture of events in Yugoslavia and little contribution is made to promoting an understanding of the objective differences among the different parts of the country. Therefore, it also happens that much

is written and said about the class point of view of self-management, but very little about the national character which gives rise to the feeling that everything is settled in that sector. Conflicts which arise because of disagreements on these matters often provide grist for the mill of state socialism aspirations.

There were also discussions about the concept of an ideological compass, which is necessary for good journalistic work and about the Yugoslav type of self-managing journalism which must also assume part of the responsibility for social development. In this role, Yugoslav journalism is, in essence, in a more complicated position than, for example, journalism in the West or in the Eastern socialist states. It must express the pluralism of self-managing interests and other interests in a critical manner, and with a clear ideological basis and, it must act in such a way that will not cause confusion, but will pave the way for the further development of socialist self-managing relations. In this role, it might happen that journalists will have to swim against the current and to clash with opinions and interests prevailing in concrete environments, if these interests hinder social progress.

Also much was said about the role which the social organs should play in specific media organs (the publishing councils, the advisory committees, etc.) and the responsibility of editors which must increase, in accordance with the increasing power of the mass media, which have an influence on the formation of public opinion. Of interest in this connection was the opinion that the editorial staff should take a firmer stand in regard to the selection of contributions from readers, viewers, or listeners, in which, under the guise of self-management, they try to promote anti-self-management aims.

CSO: 2800/219

FEDERAL, REPUBLIC, OPSTINA ELECTIONS SURVEYED

Sagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 84 pp 10-11

[Excerpt] The composition of delegate governing bodies will remain the same for another 2 years (the term of office of delegates from sociopolitical communities [republics, provinces, opstinas] lasts 4 years, but for all leading functionaries of assemblies, assembly chambers and other bodies in sociopolitical communities from the opstina to the federal level (with the exception of most of the leaders in executive organs and administrative organs) their terms will expire. In sociopolitical communities thousands of officials are to be elected this spring. At present there are in Yugoslavia about 520 opstinas and in each one at least five officials are to be elected: the president and vice president of the youth organization (if there is one) and a president of each of the three assembly chambers, in addition to officials of sociopolitical organizations of which there are many more because these organizations are represented in every OOUR (basic organization of associated labor) and in every local community.

On the federal level, in addition to the SFRY presidency, about 40 officials of various kinds are to be elected: from the president and vice president of the SFRY Assembly, to those of the assembly chambers and numerous working bodies of the assembly.

In the republics and provinces the situation is the same, only here it is not a question of about 40 some officials, but of 300 or more. On the opstina level (in addition to others) about 3,000 leading functionaries will be changed.

In Bosnia-Hercegovina new elected officials must replace the president of the republic presidency, president of the republic assembly, the vice president and president of each of the assembly chambers, as well as all functionaries of the opstina assemblies and the presidents of the executive council of the republic and the executive organs of the youth league.

In Macedonia the presidents of the republic presidency and of the republic assembly will be changed, while the vice presidents of the republic assembly and of its bodies will remain another 2 years. All leading functionaries in opstina assemblies will be changed except in the executive organs and in the administration of the youth league.

In Slovenia, for all officials in the republic and in the opstinas the first term will expire, but it is possible to be re-elected to the same job, except in the case of leaders of executive organs and leaders of organs of administration; the mandate for the former is 4 years, and for the latter, 4 years with the possibility of being re-elected for another 4 years.

In Serbia the term of office for republic officials differs from that for opstina officials. The presidents of the republic presidency, assembly and the vice presidents of the assembly will have used up their second 1-year mandate and cannot be re-elected, while opstina-level functionaries can be elected to another 2 years. The term of office for officials of executive organs will not expire until 1986.

Vojvodina will get largely new leaders on the provincial level; this is the second time for this since 1982, as terms are for 1 year. Even the term of the president of the executive council of Vojvodina will expire, although he can still get another 2-year term. In the opstina assemblies the presidents and vice presidents will change also for the second time, while for presidents of chambers and executive bodies in opstina assemblies their first term of 2 years will expire but they can be elected to one more term.

In Kosovo all new functionaries are being elected. The term for republic leaders is 1 year, except for the president of the executive council who is elected for 2 years but cannot be elected to a second term. In opstina assemblies the presidents, vice presidents and presidents of assembly chambers will be changed with the expiration of their second 1-year term, while the 2-year term for presidents of opstina executive organs will also expire and cannot be renewed.

Croatia will get new functionaries for the third time in all leading positions in the republic and opstinas, with the exception of presidents of executive organs whose first 2-year term has expired but can be renewed.

The situation is similar in Montenegro, where mandates can be renewed for the presidents of the assembly changes and executive councils on both republic and opstina levels.

We do not have space to list the changes in all sociopolitical organizations, so we will mention only those for the LC. A new president and secretary of the LCY CC Presidium will be elected. In Bosnia-Herzegovina new party leaders will be elected because they cannot renew their term; this is also true for the opstina and republic committees and their executive organs. In Macedonia also everyone will be changed; it is possible for secretaries of the LC presidium in opstina committees and in the republic LC CC to have another term. The same holds true for Montenegro. In Slovenia all party functionaries can be elected for another 2-year term. This is the case also in Serbia, except for the president of the Republic of LC Presidium, whose second 1-year term is expiring. Vojvodina, Kosovo and Croatia will get all new party leaders from the opstina to the republic or provincial level. Presidents of LC presidium are changing for the first time (the presidents have 1-year mandates and LC secretaries have 2-year mandates).

YUGOSLAVIA

SERBIAN ORTHODOX PAPER FEATURES ARTICLES ON USTASHE MASSACRES

[Editorial Report] The 15 January (pp 6-7) and 1 February (pp 4-8) 1984 issues of the Serbian Orthodox Church paper PRAVOSLAVLJE conclude a three-part series of articles, "From Kosovo to Jadovno" in which Father Atanasije Jevtic (after leaving Kosovo) describes his journey in the fall of 1983 to attend the 20th anniversary celebration of the rebuilt Orthodox Church in Glina and dedication of a commemorative marker at the Jadovno concentration camp and mass grave, noting in between about 20 other mass graves, concentration camp sites, and villages where the Ustashe massacred over 10,000 Serbs--in addition to a number of Jews and Gypsies--in the Lika, Kordun and Banija areas of Croatia the summer of 1941. The articles, covering over four full pages in the latter issue, are detailed and moving account (with considerable religious overtones) of these atrocities, centering particularly on the Glina Church, where over 1,000 were murdered, and the Jadovno site, where 35,000 were killed, according to the Yugoslav Encyclopedia, but where other cited sources say the number was certainly over 80,000. Father Jevtic, stressing the need to commemorate and document accurately these events, disputes not only lower official figures in several cases but the failure to list Orthodox clergy and other known facts on commemorative plaques and in official postwar sources.

CSO: 2800/225

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